

Social Security in Review

President's Messages

ON January 9, 1953, President Truman sent to Congress the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. He pointed out that this Budget, like the last three, is dominated by the cost of national security; about \$57.3 billion (73 percent of the total) is to be spent for that purpose. Almost \$11 billion, or 14 percent, will be for interest and for veterans' services and benefits. The balance of \$10.3 billion will go for all other activities of the Government, including programs for social security, welfare, and health.

In these three areas, expenditures will total an estimated \$2.6 billion, more than half of which will be in the form of Federal grants to the States for public assistance. Mr. Truman pointed out that old-age and survivors insurance, which was designed as our principal instrument for providing social security, is now beginning to achieve that position. "Further improvements in our social insurance program should," he said, "be made; they will quicken the rate at which public assistance can be reduced to its intended role as a second line of defense against want, filling gaps in the social insurance program." (Expenditures from the trust funds, including the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, are not shown in the budget totals.)

Two days earlier, in his report on the State of the Union, President Truman reviewed the Nation's progress in the postwar years. He pointed to the broader coverage under old-age and survivors insurance and the substantial increases in benefits as evidence that efforts in the field of

social welfare have not diminished.

Program Operations

TOTAL PAYMENTS made to recipients under the public assistance programs in October exceeded the September total by \$10.0 million. Old-age assistance accounted for \$6.5 million of this increase; payments under aid to dependent children were responsible for \$2.6 million of the rise. For each of the special types of assistance the totals represented increases of 5-6 percent. For general assistance, however, the increase for the month was only 1.8 percent.

Following recent trends, there was a slight drop in the number of cases receiving old-age assistance and aid to dependent children and a small increase in aid to the blind. The number of persons receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued to increase in most States. From September to October the rise for the country as a whole was 1.8 percent. The number of cases receiving general assistance dropped 1.4 percent.

The substantial increase in expenditures resulted largely from the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, which—effective October 1—provided additional Federal funds to the States for public assistance. The amendments made it possible for the States to increase payments \$5 a month for the needy aged, the blind, and the disabled, and \$3 per person in aid to dependent children, without increasing the amount of State and local expenditures per recipient. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were not affected by the amendments, and in Nevada programs for dependent children and

the blind are administered without Federal participation. The effects of the amendments are summarized in the following paragraphs and reported in some detail on page 17.

Most of the States acted in October to pass all or part of the increased Federal funds on to recipients. Not all changes in payments can be related to the amendments, however, since in some States payments were increased following the usual procedures for revising cost standards to reflect price changes. Moreover, the October data do not reflect the full effect of the amendments because a few States expect to make changes affecting payments within the next few months. The increases might have been greater had it not been that some recipients were also beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance and benefits under that program were increased, effective in September, by the 1952 amendments. The higher insurance benefit was considered by most State agencies in determining the amount of the assistance payments in October.

In the States affected by the amendments the average old-age assistance payment rose \$2.60 from September to October—the net effect of higher payments in 42 States (where increases ranged from \$0.24 to \$7.43) and slightly lower payments in nine States. In aid to dependent children the average payment per family rose \$5.36; the increase per recipient was \$1.50. Average payments per recipient were higher in 45 States and lower in four, with no change in one State.

Expenditures under the programs for the needy blind and the permanently and totally disabled showed

changes similar to those for old-age assistance. In aid to the blind the average payment rose \$2.31—the result of higher payments in 42 States and small declines in seven States; there was no change in one State. In the program for the disabled, the average payment increased by \$2.23; the averages were higher in 34 of the 37 States affected by the amendments.

The average payment to cases receiving general assistance increased \$1.53 in October, with payments higher in 40 of the 48 States for which averages can be shown.

THE NUMBER OF OLD-AGE and survivors insurance beneficiaries continued to increase rapidly during October; by the end of the month almost 4.9 million persons were receiving monthly benefits amounting to \$198.3 million. The increase of 93,000 in the number of beneficiaries during the month reflected the large number of monthly benefits awarded in October. The number of awards—123,500—although less than in September, was more than in any other month since May 1951, when the initial effect of the 1950 amendments on the number of benefits awarded was still being reflected in the data on program operations. About three-fourths of the awards in October were to retired workers and their wives.

After the enactment of the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, the area offices concentrated their efforts on expediting the conversion of benefits to the new higher rates and temporarily suspended certain statistical operations with respect to claims. As a result, data on benefit amounts newly awarded or currently being paid, by type of benefit, have not been available for several months. The area offices recently resumed some of these operations and certain data are now available.

In September, when the amendments were first effective, the liberalization of benefits was chiefly responsible for a 17-percent increase from the previous month in the total amount of monthly benefits being

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Selected current statistics

[Corrected to Dec. 8, 1952]

Item	October 1952	September 1952	October 1951	Calendar year	
				1951	1950
Labor Force¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian	63,146	63,698	63,452	62,884	63,099
Employed	61,802	62,290	61,836	61,005	59,957
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²					35,164
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	36,100	36,100	35,200	34,838	32,771
Unemployed	1,284	1,438	1,616	1,879	3,142
Personal Income⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total ⁵	\$275.8	\$273.8	\$261.7	\$254.1	\$226.3
Employees' income ⁶	187.9	186.7	174.2	170.1	145.9
Proprietors' and rental income	53.6	53.4	53.4	50.6	45.2
Personal interest income and dividends	21.4	21.4	20.8	20.4	19.5
Public aid ⁷	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Social insurance and related payments ⁸	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.6
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁹ and bonuses	.5	.5	1.0	1.2	2.2
Miscellaneous income payments ¹⁰	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	4.5
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹¹					
Number (in thousands)	4,880	4,787	4,291		
Amount (in thousands)	\$198,295	\$193,725	\$151,825	\$1,884,531	\$1,018,149
Average old-age benefit	\$40.01	\$40.79	\$35.19		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	124	152	95	1,336	963
Amount	\$5,695	\$7,634	\$3,087	\$42,282	\$26,234
Unemployment Insurance¹²					
Initial claims (in thousands)	672	562	896	10,836	12,251
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	2,883	3,159	3,886	50,393	78,654
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	2,438	2,776	3,279	41,599	67,800
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	530	631	713	797	1,305
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹³	\$54	\$62	\$67	\$840	\$1,373
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$23.10	\$23.19	\$21.03	\$21.08	\$20.76
Public Assistance					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,637	2,642	2,712		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	567	569	597		
Children	1,482	1,486	1,532		
Aid to the blind	98	98	97		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	157	154	115		
General assistance	270	274	311		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	\$48.44	\$48.89	\$44.63		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	\$1.38	\$1.40	\$1.40		
Aid to the blind	\$2.99	\$3.73	\$4.76		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	\$4.08	\$4.97	\$5.90		
General assistance	\$8.45	\$8.92	\$9.38		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Data for 1951 and 1952 not available.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

⁶ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁷ Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁸ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹⁰ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

¹² Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

Aid to the Blind: Earned Income of Recipients, September 1950

by SADIE SAFFIAN*

For many years national organizations for the blind and working blind persons themselves have pointed out that blindness reduces the earning power of an individual and at the same time increases his cost of living; they have urged that programs providing assistance to the blind should encourage rehabilitation of the blind person and development of his ability to earn. To compensate for the higher living costs of the blind and to provide an incentive to the development of their earning power the Social Security Act was amended in 1950 to permit States, beginning October 1950, to still obtain Federal participation while exempting up to \$50 in earnings of recipients of aid to the blind in determining their need for assistance.¹ This article presents the findings of a study made to determine the extent of employment and earnings among persons receiving aid to the blind in September 1950, the last month before the exemptions were permitted.

THERE is common agreement among persons concerned with the welfare of the blind that blindness alone need not relegate the visually handicapped person to the proverbial rocking chair. How many sightless persons are actually in remunerative work throughout the country is, however, unknown. Various estimates have been made, but they have been based on too sketchy information to be entirely reliable. The Bureau of Public Assistance has now obtained information on the employment and earnings of one segment of the blind population—recipients of aid to the blind.

A review of persons receiving aid to the blind in the 47 States administering the program with Federal financial participation in September 1950 shows that 4,438, or 5.7 percent of the total number of recipients, had some income earned through their own efforts. Either relatively or in absolute terms, the number of these

earners is not large. The size of the group assumes more significant proportions, however, when it is realized that all these individuals were handicapped by severe visual loss and that a high percentage had the additional disadvantage of being in the upper age brackets. Although specific information is lacking, it is probable that many of these employed blind persons had few educational, economic, or other advantages to equip them for gainful employment. Moreover, for them as for employable blind persons generally, work opportunities were limited. A large proportion of the recipient-earners worked only on a part-time basis. Earnings, as might be expected, were exceedingly small, and many of the workers also had families to support. The fact that the visually handicapped workers were receiving public assistance is itself evidence that what they were able to earn was inadequate.

There were, of course, wide differences among the States in the number of recipient-earners. The proportions range from 12.4 percent of the total number on the rolls in North Carolina to 0.4 percent (representing a single case) in the District of Columbia. It is of some significance, too, that seven States—all but one located in the South—accounted for more

than half the recipients with earned income.

Characteristics of Recipient-Earners

Age, Sex, and Race

The recipients of aid to the blind who earned a partial livelihood in September 1950 were, for workers, relatively old; half were between the ages of 45 and 64. Their median age of 52 years is not surprising, however, since blindness itself is predominantly a disability of old age. The age of this assistance group is in marked contrast to the median age of approximately 39 years for employed persons aged 14 and over in the Nation's civilian labor force in 1950. Male recipient-earners, who outnumbered the women in this study by almost 5 to 1, had the same median age as the entire group; for women, however, the median was slightly higher—55 years. There is no up-to-date information on the ages of recipients on the aid to the blind rolls generally, but in a study of 21,000 recipients conducted in 20 States in 1940-41² the median age was found to be 59 years. Thus the recipient-earners are only about 7 years younger, on the average, than were the recipients in the earlier study, which included both earners and nonearners.

The relatively large representation (28.6 percent) of nonwhite persons among the 4,438 workers can be attributed chiefly to the number of blind earners reported by States with substantial nonwhite populations. Negro earners constituted 26.6 percent of the group studied; most of the remaining nonwhites were Indians (1.8 percent). Nonwhite workers

*Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance. For detailed tabulations based on the study reported here, see *Aid to the Blind Recipients With Earnings in September 1950*, Public Assistance Report No. 19, June 1952.

¹The amendment makes the exemption of the first \$50 in such income by the States mandatory, effective July 1, 1952, for obtaining Federal participation in the assistance payment.

²Ralph G. Hurlin, Sadie Saffian, and Carl E. Rice, M.D., *Causes of Blindness Among Recipients of Aid to the Blind*, Bureau of Public Assistance, Washington, 1947, p. 25.

aged 14 and over represented only 9.6 percent of the Nation's civilian labor force in the Census of 1950.

Amount of Vision

Blindness is a variable concept.³ It does not always indicate the complete absence of sight. Among the recipients with earnings were included some with total absence of sight and others with vision greatly reduced, though in varying degrees. The amount of remaining vision these recipients have is significant because it is one of the factors in their employment, affecting both the type of occupational activity and relative personal independence.

For the purposes of the study, persons who are totally blind, who cannot distinguish light or perceive hand movements or form at a distance of 3 feet, or who have central visual acuity only up to 5/200 (Snellen) are without "useful vision." Almost three-fifths of the recipient-earners in the study were in that group. The remainder had varying amounts of limited sight, ranging from 5/200 central visual acuity to 20/200 or better. When central visual acuity was greater than 20/200, there was either a limitation in the field of vision or an ocular defect severe enough to cause the individual to be considered "blind" under the State's definition of blindness. Relatively more nonwhite recipient-earners (64.5 percent) than white recipient-earners (55.8 percent) had no useful vision. A larger proportion (23.9 percent) of those with no useful vision were employed in or around their homes than of those (13.2 percent) with some minimal sight.

³ The term "blindness" as used here denotes economic blindness. The Bureau of Public Assistance has recommended the following definition expressed in terms of ophthalmic measurements: "Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses is considered as economic blindness. . . . An individual with central visual acuity of more than 20/200 in the better eye with proper correction is usually not considered blind unless there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees." This definition, either without change or with minor modifications, is in use in most States administering programs of aid to the blind.

Persons with central visual acuity ranging from 5/200 to 10/200 are regarded as having what is usually described as "traveling sight." More than two-fifths of the recipient-earners had at least that much or a greater amount of vision and were potentially independent in their travel. For one reason or another, however, some of those with "traveling sight" or better vision, particularly recipients with employment outside the home, did require aid in going to and from work. Approximately 3,600 recipients were employed away from home, and 2,000 of them had substantially no useful sight. More than half the latter group traveled alone. Of the remaining 1,600 with central visual acuity of 5/200 or better, approximately three-fourths required no help in travel. As a rule a member of the family or a friend acted as guide for those who needed aid in going about. Few of the recipients whose work took them away from home employed a paid guide or had a seeing-eye dog.

Earnings

Anything these recipients were able to earn through their own efforts was regarded as earned income. Such income could be in the form of cash or its equivalent in goods and services. The value of produce and similar items raised exclusively for home consumption, for example, was regarded as earned income, since it not only entailed work on the part of the recipient but also provided him with needed consumption items.

Form of Earnings

Most recipients' earnings consisted of money—wages, salaries, commissions, or profits or fees from self-employment in a profession or business. About 70 percent of the recipient-earners had all their earnings in cash. An additional 15 percent had income in both cash and kind. For the others the return for work done was exclusively in kind—for example, in the form of shelter or board, fuel, produce, and similar items. In a few instances it was learned that recipients with commodities—and little cash available with which to purchase needed items—engaged in barter. As far as is

known, this practice was not widespread and probably was limited to certain localities where circumstances favored it.

Some occupations were more likely than others to provide payment either wholly or partly in kind. Agriculture, fishery, forestry, and kindred occupations, as a group, had a higher proportion of workers with such earned income (61.5 percent) than any other occupational group. Service occupations were next, with about 26 percent. In each of the other occupational groups into which the jobs of the recipient-earners have been classified, fewer than 10 percent had noncash earnings.

Amount of Earnings

By any standard, the amount these blind workers were able to earn was unquestionably low. All their earnings, whether cash or noncash, averaged only about \$21 in September 1950.⁴ Approximately two-thirds of the 4,122 recipients whose earnings could be computed had less than that amount, however, and half of them earned less than \$13. Only 2 percent earned as much as \$100 a month. The average and median amounts for recipients with cash earnings only were about \$22 and \$14, respectively.

A number of different factors contributed to the level of reported earnings. Two groups of activities—agriculture and service occupations, which together account for nearly half the workers—are responsible for the high proportion of small earnings for all recipient-earners. Nearly 60 percent of the service workers and more than 70 percent of those in some kind of agriculture had monthly earnings of less than \$15. Work in service occupations, where domestic service jobs are the most numerous, is not only generally ill-paid but is often on a casual or part-time basis. Low earnings in agriculture result in part from the fact that farming is largely a seasonal occupation. It is probable, too, that even among the farm operators included in this study the amount of land cultivated and the marginal techniques employed

⁴ Based on data excluding 316 cases (7.1 percent of the total) for which the value of earnings in kind could be only roughly estimated.

were such as to make profitable farming impossible.⁵

Even less favorable earnings were reported for particular groups of recipients. Age is as much a factor in the earnings of these visually handicapped workers as among workers generally, particularly since the study group is dominated by the older worker. The relatively young and the aged worker tend to have a smaller earning capacity. Recipients between 25 and 34 years of age had the highest average monthly earnings—about \$30.00. As age increased, however, earned income consistently declined, so that those aged 65–69 averaged only \$14.49 and for those aged 70 or over the amount was even smaller (\$13.24). There were wide differences also in the earning power of men and women; for men the average was \$22.60 per month; for women,

⁵ For a study made by one State, see "Some Needy People Who Try to Farm," Alabama Social Welfare (State Department of Public Welfare), April 1951.

it was only \$14.20. Earnings for white and nonwhite workers showed similarly wide differences. White workers had average earned income amounting to \$23.25 per month, while nonwhite workers averaged as little as \$15.81.

Full-time work, as might be expected, yielded the highest average earned income (\$38.73), and seasonal work paid the lowest (\$11.71). The average return from odd jobs or casual work—\$13.42—was not much higher than that from seasonal employment.

Recipients in sheltered work received much higher compensation for their work than those in nonsheltered work. The average monthly earnings in sheltered employment was \$34.06—about 63 percent more than the amount recipients got in private and governmental employment combined and 78 percent higher than the income derived from self-employment.

The degree of visual loss seemed

to have little bearing on the recipient's earnings. Those who were totally blind—nearly a fourth of the entire group—fared a little better than the rest, with average earnings of \$22.93.

Employment

The kinds of work done by needy persons on the rolls of the aid to the blind program in September 1950 and the circumstances of their employment shed light on the amount and form of their earnings. In addition, they are undoubtedly of interest to employment counselors and placement officials concerned with rehabilitants because the data relate to work that was actually being done by a special group of visually handicapped persons—the needy blind.

Occupations of Recipient-Earners

The more than 200 different occupations reported by the 4,438 blind

Table 1.—Number of recipients of aid to the blind with earned income, by occupation, and percentage distribution, by occupation and by extent and class of employment, September 1950

Occupation	Total number of recipient-earners	Percentage distribution of recipients, by specified characteristics									
		Occupation	Extent of employment					Class of employment			
			Full-time	Part-time		Seasonal	Not reported	Self-employment	Sheltered employment	Other employment, private or government	Not reported
				Regular	Odd jobs or casual work						
Total.....	4,438	100.0	24.7	27.1	23.6	22.6	2.0	57.7	8.8	32.1	1.5
Professional and managerial.....	581	13.1	48.5	30.1	14.1	4.6	2.6	78.3	.5	20.5	.7
Professional.....	212	4.8	9.9	50.0	31.1	5.2	3.8	42.5	1.4	54.7	1.4
Semiprofessional.....	13	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Managerial and official.....	356	8.0	72.5	18.0	3.7	4.5	1.4	96.2		.9	
Clerical and sales.....	517	11.6	28.4	45.5	13.5	7.5	5.0	66.9	3.5	29.4	.2
Clerical and other.....	58	1.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Sales and other.....	459	10.3	27.2	46.0	13.1	8.3	5.4	73.9	2.6	23.3	.2
Service.....	604	13.6	18.0	37.3	37.4	6.3	1.0	35.6	1.7	60.2	2.5
Domestic service.....	384	8.7	9.1	32.3	50.5	7.6	.5	32.3	.8	63.8	3.1
Personal service.....	122	2.7	38.5	44.3	12.3	2.5	2.5	72.1	3.3	24.6	
Protective service.....	7	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				100.0	
Building service workers and porters.....	91	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Agricultural, fishery, forestry, and other.....	1,511	34.0	18.3	12.6	13.7	54.0	1.4	65.5	.1	32.8	1.7
Agricultural, horticultural, and other.....	1,490	33.6	18.5	12.5	13.4	54.2	1.4	65.6	.1	32.6	1.7
Fishery.....	14	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)
Forestry (except logging) and hunting and trapping.....	7	.2		(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	
Craft and manual.....	1,121	25.3	22.9	31.0	39.1	5.8	1.2	45.5	29.0	24.4	1.2
Skilled.....	193	4.3	18.1	22.8	54.9	3.6	.5	71.5	12.4	15.0	1.0
Semiskilled.....	640	14.4	27.7	36.9	29.8	3.9	1.7	48.3	39.7	11.6	.5
Unskilled.....	288	6.5	15.6	23.6	49.0	11.5	.3	21.9	16.3	59.1	2.8
Undefined and not reported.....	104	2.3	23.1	26.9	25.0	19.2	5.8	42.3	30.8	20.2	6.7

¹ Not computed because number of recipients is too small.

Table 2.—Amount of earned income of recipients of aid to the blind with earned income, by occupation, September 1950

Amount of earned income (in cash and/or kind)	Total	Occupation				
		Profes- sional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Agricul- tural, fishery, forestry, and other	Craft and manual
Number of recipient-earners ¹						
Total.....	4,122	558	499	545	1,335	1,085
Percentage distribution						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5.00.....	19.2	10.2	13.2	15.6	29.0	15.7
5.00-9.99.....	21.9	14.5	19.4	24.6	28.4	18.3
10.00-14.99.....	14.9	12.9	16.6	18.9	14.0	14.3
15.00-19.99.....	9.0	8.8	11.6	10.1	8.1	8.8
20.00-24.99.....	7.8	8.1	8.6	10.3	6.1	8.5
25.00-29.99.....	4.7	7.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4
30.00-34.99.....	4.5	7.9	5.4	4.0	2.2	5.4
35.00-39.99.....	2.8	5.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	3.4
40.00-44.99.....	2.9	5.2	4.6	2.6	1.2	3.3
45.00-49.99.....	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.1	.7	2.2
50.00-59.99.....	3.1	4.1	4.0	2.4	1.8	4.1
60.00-69.99.....	2.4	3.8	2.8	1.3	.7	4.0
70.00-79.99.....	1.4	2.5	.4	1.1	.7	1.9
80.00-89.99.....	1.1	2.5	.4	.4	.3	1.9
90.00-99.99.....	.5	.7	.8	.4	.1	.6
100.00 and over.....	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0

¹ Excludes 316 cases (7.1 percent of total) for which value of income in kind could be only roughly estimated; total includes 100 cases for whom occupation was either ill-defined or not reported.

recipient-earners are at first glance impressive both for their variety and range.⁶ They run the gamut from professional pursuits, such as those of lawyer, clergyman, writer, and other professional occupations, to the most unskilled laboring work. These individuals performed work usually done by sighted persons as well as work that is identified primarily with the blind. Information that fully explains the earning activities of these recipients is unfortunately lacking. The necessarily limited objective of this study precluded the collection of data, for example, on educational background, on the extent to which rehabilitation services had ever been received, and on the number of recipient-earners—particularly those who lost their sight in late adult life—who were following their accus-

⁶ The classification of jobs used for this study is taken from the Occupational Classification and Industry Index of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles issued in 1949 by the U. S. Employment Service. Because of the great variation in job descriptions and because the purpose to be served by the data did not justify a more refined breakdown, the 3-digit rather than the full 6-digit breakdown of that classification was used to code individual jobs.

tomed vocations or had acquired new ones.

The initial impression of great diversity in occupations disappears when the concentration of the jobs in a few fields is noted.

Agricultural, fishery, forestry, and kindred occupations.—Of the five major areas of work, agriculture and related occupations top the list. More than a third of the earners obtained a part of their livelihood either as farmers or farmhands. Included in this group are 9.8 percent of the recipients who raised food exclusively for their own consumption. General and specialized farming, such as the growing of cotton or tobacco, animal and livestock farming, and poultry raising, were common agricultural pursuits. A negligible number of recipients (21) worked in fishing or forestry, hunting, and trapping.

The scale on which farming and related activities were conducted was undoubtedly small. Though many types of farming can be performed by visually handicapped persons, the prevalence of agricultural workers in this inquiry is primarily the result of the large representation of workers from Southern States, where the

economy is predominantly an agricultural one and where funds available for assistance are generally insufficient and the recipients' need to supplement inadequate payments is great. Nearly two-thirds of all the recipient-earners included in this study were from Southern States. Forty-four percent of the Southern earners had income from farming and similar work, a greater proportion of agricultural workers than that reported by any other section of the country.

Slightly more nonwhite than white recipient-earners were in agricultural and allied occupations—36.2 percent in comparison with 32.9 percent. Well over a third of the men in the study and a little more than a fifth of the women were engaged in farming.

Interestingly enough, fewer than half the recipient-earners in agricultural work (45.3 percent) were without useful vision. Only one other major occupational group had a smaller proportion of workers with less than 5/200 central visual acuity.

Craft and manual occupations.—Craft and manual jobs, usually of a semiskilled nature, furnished some income to the second largest group of recipients (25.3 percent). The kinds of work reported were generally of the type for which the blind

Table 3.—Average amount of earned income of recipients of aid to the blind with earned income, by age, sex, and race, September 1950

Age	Average amount of earned income (in cash and/or kind) ¹				
	Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Non- white
Total ²	\$21.09	\$22.60	\$14.30	\$23.25	\$15.81
Under 25 years.....	21.11	22.15	(9)	22.48	(9)
25-29 years.....	30.48	32.50	(9)	33.06	(9)
30-34 years.....	30.16	31.34	(9)	32.70	23.10
35-39 years.....	28.07	27.72	16.25	28.31	20.17
40-44 years.....	26.75	29.01	16.03	32.18	15.66
45-49 years.....	22.70	23.87	16.77	24.25	19.41
50-54 years.....	20.21	21.70	12.07	21.93	16.39
55-59 years.....	19.42	21.03	14.18	21.22	14.74
60-64 years.....	16.78	17.96	12.58	18.26	12.17
65-69 years.....	14.49	15.49	10.65	16.09	10.33
70 years and over.....	13.24	13.55	11.81	14.14	11.64

¹ Based on data excluding 316 cases and all income for these cases; value of income in kind could be only roughly estimated for these cases.

² Includes 9 recipients whose ages were not reported.

³ Not computed because number of recipients is too small.

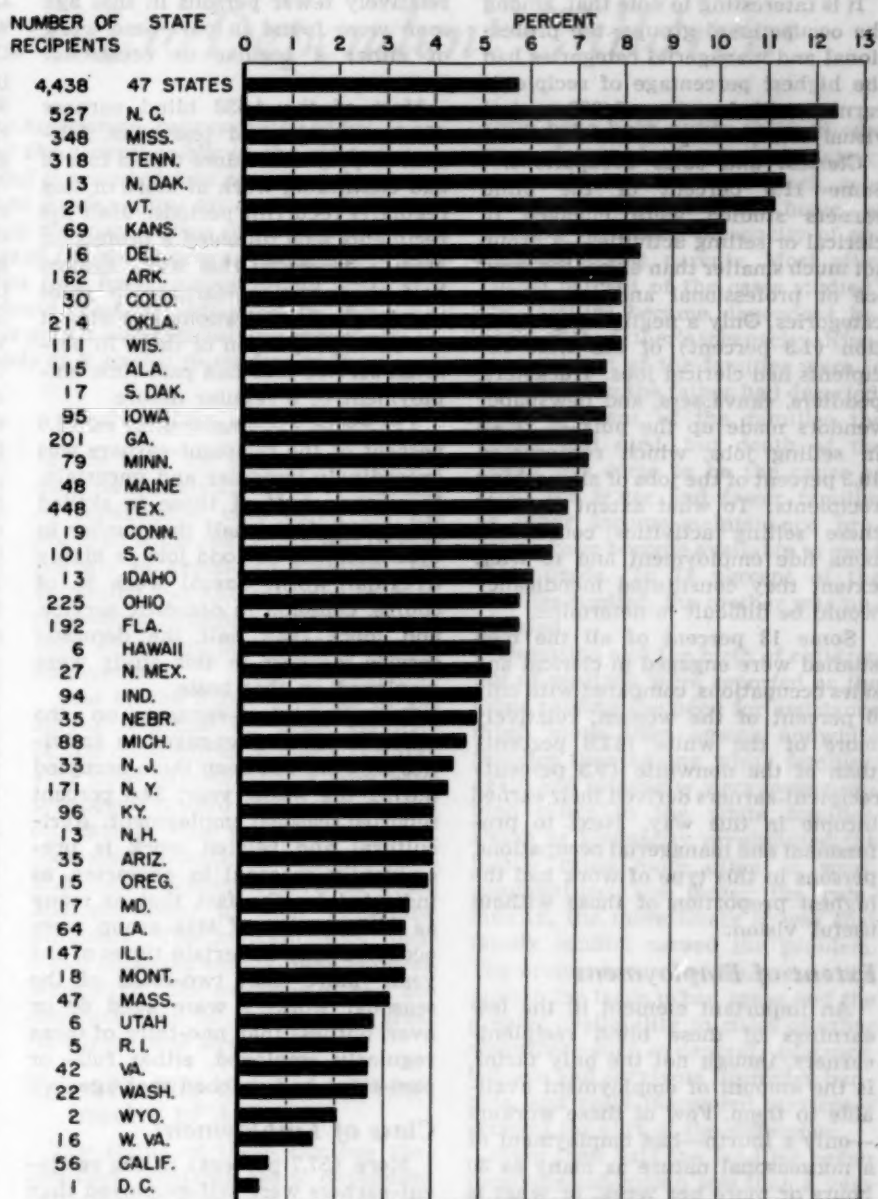
traditionally have been trained in sheltered workshops or by home teachers. Chair caning, rug weaving, broommaking, piano tuning, sewing (both hand and machine), and basket weaving were typical of occupations reported. Such jobs as boilermaker, telephone lineman, longshoreman, automobile mechanic, service station attendant, servicers of various types of machines, and factory workers were infrequent and, in some instances, reported by only a single individual.

Men and women recipient-earners were engaged in craft and manual work in about the same proportions, but relatively more of the women than of the men did semiskilled work. Percentagewise, there were fewer nonwhite than white recipients in such work (21.9 percent as compared with 26.6 percent), a fact attributable mainly to the presence of relatively fewer skilled workers among non-white workers.

Service occupations.—Blind recipients in service jobs numbered 604. These jobs accounted for 13.6 percent of the earners' employment, ranking third in the types of work done by these blind recipients. A variety of domestic service jobs made up the largest category of service occupations. Personal service workers—more than half of whom were boarding-house and lodging-house keepers—included also hotel and restaurant employees, midwives, and practical nurses. In some instances, persons classified as boarding-house keepers did not conduct activities on a commercial scale but merely supplied room and board and other services for which they received some return to a working member of the family or to a relative or friend.

Protective service and building service workers and porters numbered less than 100. The service jobs were, for the most part, those usually performed by women, and about a third of all the women recipients in the study were in some kind of service occupation. Only 10 percent of the men were so engaged. About 19 percent of the nonwhite recipient-earners but only 12 percent of the white earners were reported to be in service occupations. Relatively twice as many nonwhite recipients as white

Chart 1.—Percent of recipients of aid to the blind with earned income, by State, September 1950



recipients were in domestic service—14.3 percent as compared with 6.4 percent.

Less than half of those in service jobs were without useful sight—the smallest proportion of such persons in any of the five major occupational categories.

Professional and managerial occupations.—Almost three-fifths of those in professional and managerial work were small shopkeepers and vending-

stand operators. Recipient-earners having income solely from the professions—about 5 percent of all workers reported—were principally musicians or teachers of music, with ministers or preachers next in frequency. Other professions, numerically less important, included chiropractors, writers, and teachers of the handicapped. Less than 1 percent of the recipients were engaged in semi-professional pursuits; in this group,

work as masseur was the most frequent.

It is interesting to note that, among the occupational groups, the professional and managerial categories had the highest percentage of recipient-earners with less than 5/200 central visual acuity—79 percent.

Clerical and sales occupations.—Some 11.6 percent of the blind earners studied were engaged in clerical or selling activities—a group not much smaller than either the service or professional and managerial categories. Only a negligible proportion (1.3 percent) of the 4,438 recipients had clerical jobs. Hucksters, peddlers, canvassers, and newspaper vendors made up the bulk of those in selling jobs, which represented 10.3 percent of the jobs of all working recipients. To what extent some of these selling activities constituted bona fide employment and to what extent they constituted mendicancy would be difficult to determine.

Some 13 percent of all the men studied were engaged in clerical and sales occupations, compared with only 6 percent of the women; relatively more of the white (12.6 percent) than of the nonwhite (9.3 percent) recipient-earners derived their earned income in this way. Next to professional and managerial occupations, persons in this type of work had the highest proportion of those without useful vision.

Extent of Employment

An important element in the low earnings of these blind recipient-earners, though not the only factor, is the amount of employment available to them. Few of these workers—only a fourth—had employment of a nonseasonal nature as many as 30 hours or more per week, or what is here considered as full-time work. Almost three-fourths of those in managerial and official occupations—a category made up chiefly of recipients who conducted vending stands or other retail outlets—were occupied to that extent. No other type of occupation in which a significant number of recipients worked had as high a percentage of full-time work. Practically all of this group were in business for themselves. Full-time workers tended to be a young

group. More than a fourth of them were between the ages of 20 and 39; relatively fewer persons in that age span were found in part-time work of either a regular or occasional nature.

Most of the 4,438 blind earners (73.3 percent) had less than full-time employment. More than a fourth had continuing work at more or less regularly recurring periods. Half the recipients who followed a profession were occupied in this way. Almost half the recipient-earners in sales and kindred occupations and almost the same proportion of those in personal service jobs had part-time employment of a regular nature.

The amount of employment for 23.6 percent of the recipient-earners was exceedingly irregular and uncertain. More than half of those in skilled work and almost half the number in unskilled jobs had odd jobs or highly irregular work. Casual work is, of course, common in domestic service, and more than half the domestic service workers in this study were employed on that basis.

Some recipient-earners, on the other hand, were engaged in activities that did not keep them occupied during the whole year; 22.6 percent reported seasonal employment. Agricultural and related work is preeminently seasonal in character, as indicated by the fact that as many as 54.2 percent of this group were occupied only at certain times of the year. More than two-fifths of the seasonal workers were aged 60 or over, but less than one-third of those regularly employed, either full- or part-time, had reached that age.

Class of Employment

More (57.7 percent) of the recipient-earners were self-employed than were in the employ of some person, business, or organization. Substantial proportions (two-thirds or more) of those in professional and managerial occupations, in clerical and sales jobs, and in agricultural and kindred occupations operated on their own account. It may be assumed that many of these people were self-employed through necessity rather than because of any special aptitude or financial capacity to conduct entrepreneurial activities. The bulk of

those employed by others were in private employment (31.0 percent). Less than 2 percent of all recipients were in government employment; they held such jobs as bailiff, school janitor, or garbage collector. Only 389, or 8.8 percent of the 4,438 recipient-earners, were actually engaged in sheltered work.

Though the number in sheltered employment is small, employment of this type merits special consideration here because of the frequent association of handicapped workers, particularly the blind, with the sheltered workshop, and because a number of these blind earners, though no longer employed in such shops, were pursuing vocations usually acquired there.

Sheltered employment.—Any remunerative activity furnished by a nonprofit agency or institution for the purpose of rehabilitation or providing work under controlled conditions is generally considered to be sheltered employment. Though most vending-stand programs for the blind have certain characteristics of sheltered work, it was considered practicable, for the purposes of the study, not to regard such activities, except in special cases, as sheltered work.

Among the five main groups of occupations, craft and manual jobs had the highest percentage of earners working in or for sheltered workshops (29.0 percent). The more or less limited range of pursuits followed in that type of "protected" employment by recipient-earners has been mentioned elsewhere. Because of their non-commercial character, agencies offering sheltered employment provided relatively more full-time work than any other class of employment. For example, 42.9 percent of those in sheltered employment were occupied full time, as compared with 29.5 percent among the self-employed and 11.8 percent for private and governmental employment combined.

Only a few States reported relatively large numbers of blind recipient-earners working for such nonprofit organizations. The data do not necessarily reflect, however, either the full extent of this employment in the States reporting or the

(Continued on page 13)

Future Citizens All: A Report on Aid to Dependent Children*

The American Public Welfare Association, because of the widespread and growing interest of the general public in the aid to dependent children program and the need of data not otherwise available, began early in 1950 to develop plans for an intensive survey of the program through the cooperation of its agency members. The major objectives of the study were to describe in considerable detail the families that have received aid to dependent children and to evaluate what has happened to the children in these families. This article summarizes the report; its presentation is intended solely as a service to readers of the Bulletin.

AID to dependent children in the late years of the depression of the 1930's and throughout the past decade has been a means of keeping together the families of an estimated 6 million children. Early in 1950 the American Public Welfare Association began developing plans for an intensive survey of the program. It was recognized that the real tests of the efficacy of aid to dependent children are the degree to which it has fulfilled the objectives embodied in the Social Security Act and the extent to which the needs of children are being met through the program.

Information was obtained in the fall of 1950 and early in 1951 on more than 6,500 families who had been receiving aid to dependent children for at least 6 months and for whom payments had been terminated in the survey month. These families included nearly 19,000 children. The public welfare departments of 40 States participated in the survey.

The children's community and home environment were studied, as well as the nature and duration of the crisis that brought the family

to the need for financial assistance and the characteristics of the mother or homemaker who cared for the children while the family was receiving aid to dependent children. Information was also collected on family income, housing conditions, health care, education, social behavior, and employment.

One of the major findings of the survey was that the great majority of the children have made remarkably good adjustments as they have progressed toward adulthood and full citizenship. More substantial income, increased educational opportunities, and social casework services could alleviate many of their remaining problems. The indications of anti-social behavior among these children were slight; the evidence of real accomplishment in the face of great handicaps was strong.

From Family Crisis to Termination of Aid

The status of these families that had been receiving aid to dependent children was examined with particular attention to three periods that were significant for the purposes of the survey. These intervals were identified as (1) the crisis period (from the date of the crisis that led to the dependency to the date of the first assistance payment), (2) the assistance period (the time during which the family was receiving payments), and (3) the period at or following termination of assistance.

The children helped by the pro-

gram have been needy children who were deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of one or both of the parents. Most often (in 25 percent of the cases studied) the families became dependent because of the father's incapacity. Nineteen percent of the families were in need because the father had deserted. In 18 percent of the families the father had died, but death of the father has come to be the cause of crisis for fewer and fewer families as other income-maintenance programs have become available to meet their needs. In 11 percent of the families studied, the mother was unmarried.

Desertion and the birth of children out of wedlock were reported as the crisis causing the need for assistance much more often among nonwhite families than among white families; death and incapacity were more common crises in the white families. Death or incapacity precipitated the family crisis more often in small communities; the larger the community, the more likely it was that family conflict caused the problem. The preponderance of Negroes in the sample for large urban areas and the greater availability in cities of other resources—such as general assistance, old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and child placement services—account for part of the difference.

More than half the families began receiving aid within less than a year following the family crisis; only 1 out of every 6 families received their first assistance payment more than 4 years after the crisis. Most of the families in the study were young families when the crisis arose; in 35 percent the oldest child in the home was under age 6, and in 31 percent the oldest child was between the ages of 6 and 12. In 18 percent of the families the oldest child was under age 6 when the assistance payment was discontinued, and in nearly

*A summary of the report, *Future Citizens All*, by Gordon W. Blackwell and Raymond F. Gould (American Public Welfare Association, 1952, 181 pp.). The survey on which the report was based was financed by the Marshall Field Foundation through a grant to the American Public Welfare Association and was developed and carried out by the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina.

half the families the oldest child was under age 12.

The composition of the family constitutes an important element in the social environment of the dependent child. Two families out of 5, at the time of the crisis, were made up only of the homemaker and one or more children; in 1 case in 5 there was also a spouse in the family. The family circumstances were practically the same at the time aid to dependent children was first received, and they had changed only slightly when assistance was terminated. Slightly more than 1 in every 5 families had both homemaker and her spouse present in the home on all three dates. One family in 3 was made up of some other combination of relatives, and only rarely were there nonrelatives in the home. Between the crisis period and the assistance period there was a change in the family makeup in 23 percent of the cases studied.

The occupation of the father is, of course, an important determinant of the family's socio-economic status. Fathers in the families receiving aid to dependent children were most often in the lower-ranking occupations at the time of the family crisis; only 1 percent were professional and semiprofessional workers and only 6 percent could be called white-collar workers. About a fifth were craftsmen or foremen. The fathers of these families, more frequently than employed men in the general population, were farm laborers, sharecroppers, or other unskilled laborers. About half the mothers had a usual occupation at the time of the crisis; a relatively large proportion were in white-collar clerical and sales positions and in domestic service.

It is clear that aid to dependent children has generally not created an attitude of continuing dependency among these families by keeping them on the program for a long time. One family in every 5 was separated from aid to dependent children before the end of the first year; only 11 percent had received aid for as long as 7 years. The median length of time assistance was received was 25 months; it would have been less if the study had included the families that had received assistance for less

than 6 months. Families broken by the death of a parent more often required a relatively long period of assistance; unmarried mothers required it for a slightly shorter period than the median period for all the families studied.

The various reasons why assistance was discontinued indicate the nature of the families and the extent and methods of their recovery from the period of family crisis. Three-fourths of the families were no longer in financial need, as determined by agency budgets, when separated from aid to dependent children. For those families that had become self-supporting, the most frequently reported reason was employment or increased earnings of one or more members of the family other than a parent. In 1 case in every 5 the family had become independent as the result of support from a returned parent or of the reemployment of an incapacitated parent or the remarriage of the mother. In a few cases, receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits by some member of the family made the termination of aid to dependent children possible.

Twenty-five percent of the families were still in need of assistance when aid was terminated. For this group the reasons for termination centered around the fact that the family no longer met eligibility requirements set up by State or Federal legislation.

Homemakers and Homes

Since one objective of aid to dependent children is to keep needy children deprived of parental support in their own homes with their mother or other close relative, an evaluation of the program rests partly on a knowledge of the homes the program preserves. In three-fourths of the families receiving aid, the homemakers fell in the age range 25-54. Forty percent of them were married and living with their husbands, many of whom were disabled. The proportion who were widowed, divorced, deserted, or separated was high, since these situations were often the crises that made the families dependent. The homemaker was the mother of the dependent child in 91 percent of these families; for white families the percentage was 93, for

Negroes it was 86, and for other races, 89.

The employment status of many homemakers changed between the crisis period and the assistance period. Of 682 homemakers employed full time in all or part of the crisis period, two-thirds were able to devote full time to the task of homemaking during the assistance period. More than a thousand homemakers had part-time jobs all or part of the crisis period, but less than 700 had this employment status in the assistance period. About 87 percent of those who had not worked in the crisis period did not have employment later. Generally there was considerable shifting from employed status to unemployed; there was slightly less shifting from unemployed to employed status and from irregular, part-time work to more regular, full-time work. In 31 percent of the families with the homemaker employed, care during the assistance period for children under age 13 was provided by the homemaker while she was employed in the home.

The median size of families considered in the study was 4.1 members for white families and 4.0 for nonwhite families, while the median size of the assistance group on the basis of which the payments were determined was 3.1 for white families and 2.7 for the nonwhite families.

While physical aspects of housing may not be determining factors in normal family living, they are conditioning factors. To measure the physical adequacy and comfort of housing, the survey considered the number of persons per room and the possession of selected housing conveniences. The homes of the assistance families were less crowded than might have been expected for a low-income group. The median number of persons per room for all families in the study was 1.0, for white families it was 0.9, and for nonwhite families, 1.2. The nonwhite families had more than 1.5 persons per room—the dividing line between adequate and crowded housing—about twice as often as white families. For both white and nonwhite families, crowded housing occurred less often in the large communities.

The housing conveniences considered were electricity, inside running water, and private inside flush toilet. Only slightly more than half the families had all three major conveniences; one-fifth of the homes had only one. The proportion of families with each of these conveniences was higher in the cities than in small communities and was higher among the white households than among the nonwhite families.

Income

When aid to dependent children was not realizing its primary purpose, the reasons appeared to be essentially economic. Methods of determining the amount of the assistance payment vary considerably from State to State and in several States from county to county. Standard budget requirements according to size and composition of family have been set by State departments of public welfare. There are State variations also, though to a limited extent, in the needs included in the budget and wider variations in the amount allowed for specific budget items.

The financial resources of a family, such as earned income, old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and contributions from relatives, are deducted from the standard budget requirements of the family. The resulting deficit determines the assistance payment to the family, with certain exceptions growing out of the general financial ability of the State and its willingness to support public welfare. At the time of the survey, between one-fourth and one-third of the States did not meet the deficit in full but made payments sufficient to bring a family's total income up to a certain percentage of its budget requirements. Furthermore, about half the States have maximums for payments to each eligible individual, and several States have maximums for total family payments.

Families in the cities fared better than those in the small communities; the median assistance payment per family ranged from \$80.20 in cities of 500,000 or more to \$36.45 in communities of less than 300 persons.

Just before the termination of assistance, the median income per person of the families in the sample

(income from all sources, including the assistance payment) was approximately \$30 a month; on this basis, a mother with two children had to manage on \$90 a month. The range in median income per person, regionally, was from \$21.76 in the Southwest to \$39.33 in the Far West.

Families that had relied entirely on the assistance payment had a lower median income per person than did all other families receiving aid to dependent children. This difference was particularly evident in regions where the income level of the assistance families was generally low. In these areas the ratio of families relying solely on aid to dependent children to all other families in the study was also low, which suggests that there was a necessity in these localities for the assistance families to secure outside income of some sort—possibly at the expense of adequate child care by the homemaker or of essential schooling for older children. Since the families that relied entirely on the assistance payment did not differ significantly from the other families on the rolls as to size of family, size of community, and age of children, it appears that the income differences cannot be explained on the basis of variations in these factors. Higher budgeted maintenance cost for employed individuals in the assistance group is a partial explanation.

About 90 percent of the families in the sample had yearly incomes (assistance payment and income from all other sources) of less than \$2,000 at the time assistance was terminated. For some of these families the income may have been larger than it had been during all the period they were receiving aid to dependent children. Seventy percent of the families had incomes of less than \$1,500 a year, and about 40 percent had less than \$1,000 a year.

Lower incomes per person tended to be associated with large families in which no employable adult or older child was present rather than with small families. Incomes per person were lower also among rural families, families with young children, and families living in regions with comparatively low per capita income for the general population.

Families in which the mother had a skilled or white-collar occupation received higher income per person; the income per person was lower in families in which the mother had no usual occupation. The presence of an incapacitated father in the family tended to lower the monthly income per person since some States do not include the needs of the father in the budget and since the necessity of caring for him may sometimes have prevented the mother from holding a job.

The median monthly income per person, as well as the median assistance payment, was smaller with each additional child included in the payment, to the point that the median income per person in families with six to nine children in the assistance group was only \$19.16. This situation was the effect of such factors as relatively fixed costs of rent and utilities, of maximum limits on the assistance payments in some States, and of possible resistance of public opinion to family payments that equal or exceed wages.

Associated with lower incomes per person receiving aid to dependent children were such factors as overcrowded housing, lack of housing conveniences, inadequate schooling of children, and retardation of children in school.

Educational Progress of the Children

In general, it was found that young persons who had formerly been receiving aid to dependent children and who were aged 18 or over at the time of the study had not made the same progress, educationally, as those in the general population. More significant was the finding that educational handicaps were associated with certain undesirable factors in the social situation of the families. More than two-thirds of the children had not been graduated from high school; only about half of all children in the country had so limited an education. The children aged 8-17 in the families receiving aid to dependent children also had failed to make as good progress in school as other children. Twenty-five percent of the boys aged 8-17 were educationally retarded 1 year, and 27 per-

cent 2 years or more; of the girls, 24 percent were 1 year behind the average, and 19 percent, 2 years or more. Successful achievement in school was found to be associated with urban residence, better housing, higher occupational status of older children, more awards and recognition for the children, less delinquency and child neglect, and better health care. The children on the rolls who were retarded in school or who had left school after completing only a few grades were found more often in rural areas, were more poorly housed, were concentrated in the unskilled or semiskilled occupations if they had an occupation at all, had fewer awards and other types of community recognition, were more apt to be delinquent or neglected, and had received poorer health care.

Indicators of the Children's Welfare

The survey examined certain other factors that reflect the extent to which aid to dependent children affects the welfare of these children. It cannot relate all significant causes to specific effects, but it can point to significant relationships and to areas for concentration of further study and effort in finding ways of preventing dependency.

More than 85 percent of the children on the assistance rolls—91 percent of the white children and 69 percent of those of other races—were reported to have been born to legally married couples. Eleven percent of the children had been born out of wedlock before the family began receiving aid to dependent children, but only 3.4 percent since the family began receiving assistance. Four percent of the children were born out of wedlock of a stable, nonlegal union and 10.5 percent of a nonstable, nonlegal union.

More of the illegitimate children than those born in wedlock were born in large urban centers and in overcrowded housing conditions; they received assistance for a longer time and more often have been still in need when assistance was terminated, lived in homes where the homemaker was employed, and were educationally retarded.

Only 1 percent of the children on the aid to dependent children rolls had been involved in a child-neglect hearing before assistance payments began, and only 2 percent since the receipt of aid. The program's success in keeping children in their own homes is indicated by the fact that fewer than 7 percent of those under age 18 were not residing in the family home at the time assistance was terminated.

Vaccination for smallpox is a fundamental protective procedure that is widely accepted as essential for a child before his first birthday, but 57 percent of the children aged 1-5 in the survey group and 13 percent of the children aged 6-11 had not been vaccinated. A relatively high incidence of diphtheria was reported for the children in assistance families; the annual rate per 1,000 under age 18 appears to be 17 times the average national rate for all children. Fewer than half the children aged 6-17 had had dental care during the preceding 12 months, in comparison with an estimated two-thirds of all children of school age. Unmet medical needs during the preceding 9 months were reported for about 10 percent of the children under age 18, and more than half of those aged 1-5 had not had four well-child medical examinations during the first year of life.

The incidence of delinquency among children in assistance families has been surprisingly low in view of the fact that these children come from the most deprived stratum of American society and have been living in broken homes or homes with an incapacitated father or mother—factors that might be expected to be associated with delinquent behavior. A roughly computed annual rate for juvenile delinquency among the children aged 7-17 in this group shows that they compare favorably with the children in the general population in this respect—9 per 1,000 as compared with 12 per 1,000.

Delinquents among the children receiving assistance, compared with the other children in the survey group, were more frequently children without a father or other adult than the mother in the home. More of them were boys, nonwhite, and residents

of a large urban center; they had had a child-neglect hearing, were employed, and were educationally retarded.

More than half the children in the assistance group between the ages of 12 and 15 were members of community youth organizations; of all those aged 6-17, 37 percent were participating.

One in every 10 of the children aged 6-17 had received an award or some type of special recognition at school or elsewhere. These children, more frequently than the others in the group receiving aid to dependent children, had the father in the home, though incapacitated; more often had a homemaker who was employed; were less often separated from assistance while the family was still in need; less often lived in overcrowded housing conditions; were less often educationally retarded; and less often had left school before age 18 without graduating from high school. More often than the others they were participating in some community organization activity.

After Aid to Dependent Children

In some ways the facts regarding young persons who had been on the aid to dependent children rolls at some earlier time can reveal more about what the program has meant to children than can information about the younger children. The median length of the period in which assistance was received for those over age 19 at the time the family was separated from assistance was slightly more than 7 years, and aid to dependent children can be considered much more of a factor in their lives than in the lives of younger children.

The proportion of this older group still living in the home was 63 percent for those 18 or 19 years of age and 28 percent for those aged 20 and over. A few lived with relatives, some were in the Armed Forces, but only 1 percent were in educational institutions and 1 percent in mental or correctional institutions. Girls more often than boys had left the parental home. More than half the children aged 20 or over who were still living with the assistance family

were contributing to its support. Of those still in the home who were employed, 80 percent were contributing to the family's maintenance.

Few of the boys married before age 18, but many of the girls had married at age 16 or 17. Among the members of the group aged 21 and over, 1 boy in every 2 was married and 3 girls in every 4.

Fully half the group aged 16 or over were trained or experienced in some occupation—boys more often than girls. The occupations extended over much of the range of jobs available in the typical American community. Eleven percent were white-collar workers; 7 percent, skilled craftsmen, foremen, or protective service workers; and 31 percent, skilled and semiskilled operatives and unskilled workers. Forty-three percent—a group including homemakers—had no usual occupation, and the occupation was not reported for 8 percent. More girls than boys were in the white-collar group, and fewer girls than boys were in skilled operative jobs.

There has been a tendency for many of these young persons to fall in their father's occupational grouping. Half of those who had an occupation had moved neither upward nor downward in relation to the father's occupation. On the other hand, 25 percent were in an occupation with generally higher income levels and social prestige and requiring educational attainment, and 23 percent had moved downward.

Girls were more successful than boys in achieving an occupation higher than that of their fathers or mothers. Differences from the parents' occupation were more noticeable among white children than among nonwhite children, and among those in large communities.

The young persons who had attained a higher occupational level than that of their parents were more often contributing to the support of the family, more often had been awarded some recognition for achievement, and were better educated, in general, than the others in the group. Achievement of an occupation relatively high in the socio-economic scale seems to have been aided by education. If the family had required aid to dependent children over a relatively long period of time (more than 4 years) the chances were less that the child would have a white-collar or skilled trade occupation.

Information was collected on criminal convictions for children aged 16 and over, to obtain an indication of possible failure in social adjustment. Few of the children who had formerly been receiving aid to dependent children were reported to have been convicted of a criminal offense—4 percent of the boys and 1 percent of the girls. Those convicted of criminal offenses were, in comparison with others in their age group who had been receiving aid to dependent children, more often living in cities of 100,000 or over and in families with lengthy crisis and assistance

periods, had a record of delinquency, and were in a low-ranking occupation, if any. They had received awards less frequently, and their families had more often been separated from aid to dependent children while they were still in need.

One in every 10 of the former recipients aged 20 and over had received some significant type of award or recognition in school or elsewhere. Graduation from high school and further education were positively associated with their chances of having received such an award. They were young persons who had a white-collar job more often than others in the group and had more likely moved above their father's occupational ranking.

Conclusions

In many areas of the country children who are receiving aid to dependent children are not being given the support that they need—in financial assistance, education, housing, health care, casework services, and simple community neighborliness. Increased support is needed if they are to develop their potentialities in a manner that is their rightful heritage and that will enable them to make the greatest contribution to the Nation's welfare. Despite inadequacies in the program, it is believed that the great majority of these children are growing into useful citizens. Much progress has been made since the inception of the program. Opportunity for further advance lies ahead.

EARNINGS OF AB RECIPIENTS

(Continued from page 8)

absence of programs in States that did not report any recipients in sheltered work. Among States with at least 75 recipient-earners, New York had the highest proportion in sheltered workshops (70 percent). They appeared to be concentrated in New York City, where there are several well-established facilities of that nature. Iowa was next with approximately 30 percent.

The 4,438 recipients of aid to the blind who were employed in Septem-

ber 1950 represent a selected group of blind workers in the sense that every one of the group was eligible for public assistance under the standards established in the State from which he received aid. Obviously, only visually handicapped workers who could not be self-supporting would be found on the rolls of the aid to the blind program.

The blind workers who are not dependent, however, doubtless differ from those receiving assistance in a number of important respects. As a group they are probably younger, better educated, and engaged in more

remunerative employment. One can expect to find more persons who have been rehabilitated through vocational rehabilitation programs among the self-supporting blind workers than among blind workers who receive assistance. The marginal character of the employment of blind recipient-earners and the limited amount of their earnings are therefore not surprising. They reflect, however, some of the past failures to provide positive rehabilitative services directed toward the best utilization of the productive capacities of these blind people.

Notes and Brief Reports

Old-Age Benefit Awards, January-June 1952

During the first half of 1952, old-age benefits were awarded to 192,000 persons, less than half the number to whom awards were made in the first 6 months of 1951. Awards made to persons who became eligible for benefits immediately in September 1950 under the 1950 provisions helped to swell the total number of awards made in January-June 1951. The absence of such awards in the first half of 1952 was responsible in part for the sharp decline from the earlier period. Another reason for the decline is the fact that many workers deferred filing their applications for benefits until the third quarter of 1952 in order to acquire 6 quarters of coverage after 1950 and thus qualify for higher monthly benefit amounts through use of the new benefit formula.

About 45 percent of the persons awarded old-age benefits in January-June 1952 were new eligibles, persons who qualified solely as a result of the liberalized insured-status provisions in the 1950 amendments (table 1). Women represented 36 percent of the new eligibles and 19 percent of the 1939 eligibles—those who were eligible under the 1939 legislation.

Of the awards to 1939 eligibles in January-June 1952, 26 percent (compared with 16 percent for the first half of 1951) were made to persons who attained age 65 during the first half of the year; the proportion was slightly higher for women than for men. Almost 34 percent of the awards to new eligibles (compared with 15 percent for the corresponding period in 1951) went to persons who reached age 65 during the first 6 months of 1952. The proportion of total awards that new eligibles represent declines at the older ages since the liberalization in the insured-status requirements was greatest for persons aged 65 (a reduction from 30 quarters of coverage to 6) and was less at each successive age. For persons

reaching their seventy-seventh birthday in the first 6 months of 1952 or earlier, there was no liberalization, since they needed only 6 quarters to

be fully insured under the 1939 law. Persons aged 75 or over represented 11 percent of the 1939 eligibles. This age group represented almost 23 percent in 1951, when awards included a substantial number made to workers aged 75 and over. Under the 1950 amendments, for the first time,

Table 1.—Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in January-June 1952, by eligibility status, age, and sex of beneficiary

[Based partly on 20-percent sample]

Age ¹	Total			Male			Female		
	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount
Total ²	191,961	100	\$39.84	140,780	100	\$42.96	51,181	100	\$31.28
65-69.....	144,569	75	40.46	102,956	73	44.25	41,613	81	31.08
70-74.....	32,297	17	38.31	25,238	18	40.15	7,059	14	31.72
75-79.....	12,300	6	38.29	10,210	7	39.34	2,090	4	33.18
80 and over.....	2,795	1	32.41	2,376	2	32.51	419	1	31.81
1939 eligibles.....	104,705	100	\$51.21	84,650	100	\$52.98	20,055	100	\$43.72
65-69.....	74,878	72	53.13	59,924	71	55.23	14,954	75	44.70
70-74.....	18,108	17	50.41	14,818	18	52.01	3,290	16	43.20
75-79.....	9,164	9	42.64	7,730	9	43.62	1,434	7	37.92
80 and over.....	2,553	2	31.31	2,178	3	31.15	377	2	32.19
New eligibles.....	85,707	100	\$25.91	55,002	100	\$27.47	30,705	100	\$23.12
65-69.....	69,089	81	26.71	42,583	77	28.78	26,506	86	23.28
70-74.....	13,863	16	22.53	10,243	19	22.90	3,620	12	21.51
75-77 ³	2,755	3	22.86	2,176	4	23.33	579	2	21.08

¹ Age on birthday in 1952.

² Includes 1,549 old-age benefits computed under the new formula (average amount, \$42.68); data on "new

formula" benefits by eligibility status not available.

³ Only persons reaching their 77th birthday during July-December 1952 can qualify as new eligibles.

Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in January-June 1952 by eligibility status, amount of benefit, and sex of beneficiary

[Based on 20-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ¹	191,961	100	140,780	100	51,181	100
\$20.00.....	56,004	29	32,813	23	23,191	45
20.10-29.90.....	16,188	8	9,981	7	6,207	12
30.00-39.90.....	19,694	10	13,068	9	6,626	13
40.00-49.90.....	31,854	17	23,394	17	8,460	17
50.00-59.90.....	39,548	21	33,777	24	5,771	11
60.00-68.50.....	28,673	15	27,747	20	926	2
1939 eligibles.....	104,705	100	84,650	100	20,055	100
\$20.00.....	5,097	5	3,851	5	1,246	6
20.10-29.90.....	3,279	3	1,780	2	1,499	7
30.00-39.90.....	7,028	7	3,679	4	3,349	17
40.00-49.90.....	23,773	23	16,283	19	7,490	37
50.00-59.90.....	37,751	36	32,147	38	5,604	28
60.00-68.50.....	27,777	27	26,901	32	876	4
New eligibles.....	85,707	100	55,002	100	30,705	100
\$20.00.....	50,665	59	28,901	53	21,764	71
20.10-29.90.....	12,675	15	8,045	15	4,630	15
30.00-39.90.....	12,448	15	9,227	17	3,221	10
40.00-49.90.....	7,867	9	6,933	13	934	3
50.00-59.90.....	1,430	2	1,299	2	131	(²)
60.00-68.50.....	622	1	597	1	25	(²)

¹ See table 1, footnote 2.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded under the 1950 amendments, by period of award and eligibility status

Period of award	Total		1939 eligibles		New eligibles		
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	As per cent of all old-age beneficiaries
Total.....	1,278,853	\$36.59	501,336	\$40.60	685,968	\$25.36	54
September–December 1950.....	383,908	33.24	125,194	49.51	258,714	25.36	67
January–June 1951.....	435,636	37.18	219,629	48.91	216,007	25.26	50
July–December 1951.....	267,348	38.11	141,808	49.57	125,540	25.18	47
January–June 1952.....	191,961	39.84	104,705	51.21	85,707	25.91	45

¹ See table 1, footnote 2.

persons in this group could receive monthly benefits even though they were earning more than \$50 a month in covered employment.

The average old-age benefit awarded in January–June 1952 was \$39.84, an increase of \$2.66 from the average amount awarded in the first half of 1951 (table 1). This higher average benefit was due partly to the decrease in the proportion of new eligibles, who in the first half of 1951 represented half the total number of awards and in the corresponding period of 1952 only 45 percent. The average benefit awarded these new eligibles was \$25.91, slightly more than in the first half of 1951; the average for the 1939 eligibles was \$51.21, which also represents an increase. The average benefit amount for women was lower than for men; the difference was \$9.25 for 1939 and \$4.35 for new eligibles.

The minimum monthly amount of \$20 was payable in 59 percent of the awards to new eligibles; for women, comprising more than one-third of the newly eligible group, 71 percent of the awards were for the minimum amount (table 2). In contrast, for the 1939 eligibles the \$20 minimum was payable in only 5 percent of the awards, while \$50 or more was payable to 63 percent of this group. Most of the new eligibles were persons who had worked irregularly since 1936 or who had worked for only a limited period in employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance. Consequently, they did not have enough quarters of coverage to be insured under the 1939 amendments but did qualify as a result of

the liberalized insured-status provisions in the 1950 amendments. Such persons have, on the whole, substantially lower average monthly wages, fewer increment years, and, as a result, lower benefit amounts than do persons insured under the 1939 amendments, who are more likely to have worked regularly in covered employment.

The total number of persons awarded old-age benefits in the first half of 1952 includes 1,549 beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the new formula provided by the 1950 amendments, which uses only earnings after 1950. The amount of these benefits at the time of the award was substantially smaller than the amount payable after the necessary recomputation. Since wages in the two calendar quarters preceding the quarter in which application for benefits is filed were excluded in the initial benefit computation under the 1950 amendments, these benefits were determined through use of wages in the first 9 months of 1951 and a

statutory minimum divisor of 18 months. These initial amounts have been recomputed to take the wages in the succeeding 6 months into account. Benefits at the resulting higher rate were payable immediately and the difference between the recomputed benefit and the initial benefit was payable retroactively to the date of entitlement.

The decreasing proportion that the number of benefits awarded to new eligibles bears to the total may be seen in table 3. The average old-age benefit award has gone up continuously, for a total increase of \$6.60 since the initial period in 1950. This rise was due chiefly to the decreasing proportion of new eligibles, whose average benefit remained only slightly more than half that payable to 1939 eligibles.

The rapid growth in the number of new eligibles receiving old-age benefits is indicated in table 4, which shows the number and amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status in 6-month intervals, June 1950–June 1952. By the end of June 1952, the new eligibles comprised one-fourth of all old-age beneficiaries. Although the average benefit payable to 1939 eligibles has risen steadily, the average amount payable to all old-age beneficiaries in current-payment status has dropped as the proportion of new eligibles has increased.

Employers, Workers, and Wages, First Quarter 1952

The number of workers in covered employment during January–March

Table 4.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status at the end of each half-year, by eligibility status, June 1950–June 1952

[Numbers in thousands; based partly on 20-percent sample]

Half-year ending—	Total		1939 eligibles		New eligibles		
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	As per cent of all old-age beneficiaries
June 1950.....	1,385	\$26.30	1,385	\$26.30	—	—	—
December 1950.....	1,771	43.86	1,517	46.96	254	\$25.33	14
June 1951.....	2,091	42.57	1,654	47.17	436	25.13	21
December 1951.....	2,278	42.14	1,738	47.44	540	25.07	24
June 1952.....	1,237	41.98	1,770	47.09	601	25.17	25

¹ Includes 1,529 old-age benefits computed under the new formula; data on "new formula" benefits by eligibility status not available.

Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and estimated amount of wages in employment covered under old-age and survivors insurance, by specified period, 1940-52²

[Corrected to Dec. 5, 1952]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages ³ (in thousands)	Workers with taxable wages during period ⁴ (in thousands)	Taxable wages ⁵		All workers in covered employment during period ⁶ (in thousands)	Total payrolls in covered employment ⁷	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940.....	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,608	\$1,008
1941.....	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942.....	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943.....	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944.....	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945.....	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946.....	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,290	1,623
1947.....	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948.....	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,255	2,086
1949.....	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	46,796	99,989	2,137
1950 ⁸	3,340	48,100	87,498	1,819	48,100	100,804	2,283
1951 ⁹	4,220	54,500	111,075	2,038	54,500	133,800	2,455
1943							
January-March.....	1,971	36,537	15,402	423	36,537	15,700	431
April-June.....	2,005	37,453	16,561	442	37,557	17,400	463
July-September.....	1,998	37,682	15,838	420	38,057	17,498	460
October-December.....	2,001	36,016	14,562	404	37,593	18,995	505
1944							
January-March.....	2,010	36,326	17,362	478	36,326	17,696	487
April-June.....	2,048	36,893	17,284	468	36,992	18,185	492
July-September.....	2,038	37,301	16,243	435	37,752	18,339	486
October-December.....	2,039	35,629	13,537	380	37,789	19,109	506
1945							
January-March.....	2,076	35,855	17,874	499	35,855	18,262	509
April-June.....	2,149	35,854	17,541	489	35,949	18,556	516
July-September.....	2,176	35,684	14,982	420	36,285	17,261	476
October-December.....	2,199	33,598	12,848	373	35,973	17,478	486
1946							
January-March.....	2,287	36,038	16,840	467	36,038	17,397	483
April-June.....	2,416	38,055	17,845	469	38,153	19,079	500
July-September.....	2,478	39,670	17,709	446	40,228	20,222	503
October-December.....	2,513	37,945	16,694	440	39,930	22,562	565
1947							
January-March.....	2,509	38,765	20,805	537	38,765	21,497	555
April-June.....	2,587	39,801	20,655	519	40,175	22,245	554
July-September.....	2,617	40,235	19,555	486	41,155	23,035	560
October-December.....	2,609	37,448	17,357	463	40,745	25,672	630
1948							
January-March.....	2,588	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June.....	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,668	609
July-September.....	2,699	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October-December.....	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	41,540	27,964	673
1949							
January-March.....	2,639	38,162	23,376	613	38,162	24,254	636
April-June.....	2,698	38,591	22,571	585	38,864	24,570	632
July-September.....	2,697	38,333	20,160	526	39,601	24,971	631
October-December.....	2,692	34,529	15,701	455	39,477	26,194	664
1950							
January-March ⁸	2,671	37,400	23,490	628	37,400	24,316	650
April-June ⁸	2,766	39,200	24,052	614	39,500	26,210	664
July-September ⁸	2,768	40,400	22,382	554	41,800	28,165	674
October-December ⁸	2,741	36,000	17,574	485	41,700	31,113	746
1951							
January-March ⁹	3,552	44,000	30,175	686	44,000	30,900	702
April-June ⁹	3,630	45,500	30,600	673	45,800	32,900	718
July-September ⁹	3,610	45,800	27,700	609	47,000	34,000	723
October-December ⁹	3,620	42,000	22,600	538	47,000	36,000	766
1952							
January-March ⁹	3,620	45,000	33,000	733	45,000	34,000	756

¹ Number corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

² Data exclude joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs.

³ Quarterly and annual data for 1937-39 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 31; quarterly data for 1940 were in the *Bulletin* for August

1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

⁴ A description of these series and quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

⁵ Preliminary.

⁶ Preliminary; includes data for new coverage under the 1950 amendments, except for newly covered self-employed persons and their earnings.

1952, not including the self-employed covered by old-age and survivors insurance, is estimated at 45 million, and their taxable wages are estimated at \$33 billion. These totals are 2.3 percent and 9.4 percent higher, respectively, than in the corresponding quarter of 1951, and 7.1 percent and 46.0 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1951.

Average taxable wages, estimated at \$733, were 6.9 percent higher than in January-March 1951 and 36.2 percent greater than in October-December 1951. The increases from the first quarter of 1951 are in line with the changes in general employment levels and in wage rates, while the increases from the fourth quarter of 1951 are explained by the fact that under the \$3,600 statutory maximum all or part of the wages received by many workers in covered employment in the last quarter of the year are not taxable.

Wages, taxable and nontaxable, received in January-March 1952 by workers in employment covered by the program amounted to an estimated \$34 billion. This total is 10 percent higher than that in January-March 1951 but 5.6 percent lower than the wages paid in October-December 1951. The average amount per worker in covered employment is estimated at \$756, an increase of 7.7 percent from the average in January-March 1951, but 1.3 percent less than that in October-December 1951. The increases reflected a rise in employment and higher average weekly earnings; the decreases reflected seasonal changes.

An estimated 3.6 million employers reported payment of taxable wages in the first quarter of 1952, about the same number as in the preceding quarter and 1.9 percent more than in January-March 1951.

Public Assistance Terms

The BULLETIN carries each month in the Current Operating Statistics section tabular data on the operations of the public assistance programs. The following definitions explain briefly the meaning of the terms used in these tables.

Public assistance programs, financed from Federal, State, and, in some instances, local funds, provide aid to families or persons on the basis of need and usually also of other eligibility conditions. The programs furnish assistance primarily to families or individuals in their homes, although they may also assist recipients living in boarding or nursing homes or in some types of public or private institutions. The assistance may be in the form of money (cash or check) or vendor payments for goods or services, including payments for medical care. The cost of remedial care may be included in vendor payments for medical care. Public programs providing allowances or benefits to persons on a basis other than need are not considered public assistance. There are four special types of assistance—the State-Federal programs—and the State-local programs of general assistance.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled are designated as special types of public assistance because they aid special groups of needy persons. These categories of persons are broadly defined by the assistance titles of the Social Security Act and are specifically defined for each State by State law and administrative regulation.

The data presented in the monthly series are for programs administered under plans approved by the Social Security Administration for Federal financial participation and for similar programs in States in which the only public program for a particular category is administered without Federal funds. The data exclude a few small programs, similar in type, that are financed from State or local funds only but administered concurrently with State-Federal programs.

General Assistance

General assistance is administered and financed by State and/or local governments and is designed to aid individuals and families when their needs are not otherwise met. General assistance is variously called general

relief, home relief, direct relief, indigent aid, and so on. The term excludes programs that are limited to special groups, such as statutory veterans' relief or foster-family care for children, but it may include programs limiting eligibility on the basis of employability. Since the unifying influence of Federal participation is lacking in general assistance, variations in State and local practices affect the comparability of such data even more than they affect data for the special types of assistance.

Recipients

Data on recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled represent the number of persons to whom or on whose behalf payments are made for a specified month. Data on recipients of aid to dependent children are shown in terms of (a) the number of children on whose behalf payments of this type of aid are made, (b) the number of families in which these children are living, and (c) the number of recipients, which includes the children and one parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least one such adult are considered in determining the amount of assistance. In some cases the needs of more than one parent may be included in the budget for families receiving aid to dependent children, but not more than one adult is counted as a recipient in each family.

Under general assistance, recipients represent the number of cases receiving assistance. The unit of count follows the administrative practice of the agency. Thus two families in a single household may be regarded as a single case by one agency and as two cases by another agency. The number of general assistance cases is increased in some States by the practice of supplementing payments of the special types of assistance. Such supplementation may be for either maintenance or medical care. Cases in which the allowance is for burial only are generally excluded.

The numbers of recipients in the several States are imperfect gauges of differences in the numbers of needy individuals because of variations in eligibility conditions and

the unequal ability of States to aid needy persons.

Because some recipients receive more than one type of assistance, the total number of recipients of public assistance in a State may be smaller than the sum of the recipients of the various types.

Payments

The data represent payments for a specified month made to or on behalf of recipients and charged by the State or local agency to the specified type of assistance. Payments for the special types of assistance are money payments to recipients and vendor payments for medical care.

Data on general assistance show payments to cases in cash or kind and orders on vendors for goods or services supplied to general assistance cases. A relatively high rate of case turn-over and payment periods shorter than a month increase the number of small payments of general assistance and reduce the average payment. Likewise, the practice in a few States of using general assistance to supplement other types of assistance for maintenance needs increases the caseload and lowers their average general assistance payment. On the other hand, the average payment is raised in those States in which supplementation takes the form of payment of large medical bills.

For all programs, expenditures for burials are generally excluded.

Initial Effect of the 1952 Amendments on Assistance Payments

Effective October 1, 1952, the maximums on assistance payments in which the Federal Government will share was raised from \$50 to \$55 for persons who are aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled.¹ The formula for determining the Federal share of these payments was changed from three-fourths of the first \$20

¹ The Federal maximums apply to the sum of the money payment to a recipient plus any payments made in his behalf to a physician, hospital, or other supplier of medical services. This analysis is based only on changes in money payments to recipients.

of the average payment per recipient plus one-half of the balance within the maximum to four-fifths of the first \$25 of the average payment per recipient plus one-half of the balance of the matchable portion. In aid to dependent children the maximums were raised from \$27 for a needy adult caring for the children, \$27 for the first child in the family, and \$18 for each additional child to \$30, \$30, and \$21, respectively. The Federal share in the costs of this program was changed from three-fourths of the first \$12 of the average pay-

ment per person, plus one-half the balance within the maximums, to four-fifths of the first \$15 of the average per person, plus one-half of the balance of the matchable portion. The amendments made it possible for the States, without increasing the amount of State and local expenditures per recipient, to increase payments \$5 monthly for the aged, the blind, and the disabled and \$3 for each recipient in aid to dependent children.

Potential increases in payments, however, were offset for some re-

cipients who were also beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance program. In February 1952, the last month for which data are available, 15 percent of the old-age assistance cases received old-age and survivors insurance benefits; in aid to dependent children, 5 percent of the families received such benefits.² Under the insurance program, higher benefits were paid, beginning with the month of September 1952, and most State agencies considered the increased income from this source in determining the amount of the assistance payments in October. In a State that planned to give recipients the full advantage of the additional Federal funds, average payments would therefore be likely to increase somewhat less than \$5 and \$3 per recipient.

To increase payments to recipients, it is necessary for a State to take some type of action. For States with maximums, an increase in their maximums results in increased payments to most of the cases receiving the maximum amount. For cases receiving payments at less than the maximums, and for States without maximums on individual payments, payments can be raised by increasing the amounts included in the budget for specified items or by adding items to the budget. Those States that had earlier found it necessary to reduce payments by making percentage cuts in the budget deficit or in requirements could raise payments by reducing the amount of such cuts or eliminating them. One or more of these types of action was taken by most of the States in October.³

Some States, however, had made recent increases in payments and in October effected few or relatively minor changes. A few States were providing assistance at a level that they believed met need at a reasonable standard and did not take any action to raise payments. Some States

² For State data on proportion of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children cases receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, see the *Bulletin*, August 1952, pp. 13-15.

³ Data are excluded for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which were not affected by the amendments, and for the Nevada programs for needy children and blind persons, which are administered without Federal financial participation.

Table 1.—Special types of public assistance: Change in average payments per recipient in States affected by the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, by program and State, September–October 1952

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ¹	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
United States average ²	+\$2.00	+\$1.50	+\$2.31	+\$2.23
Alabama.....	+4.59	+76	+2.56	+3.91
Alaska.....	—75	—14	(*)	—
Arizona.....	+4.52	+3.11	+3.77	—
Arkansas.....	+7.43	+3.07	+5.58	+4.97
California.....	+3.09	+33	+4.66	—
Colorado.....	—98	—19	+12	+05
Connecticut.....	+1.86	+2.16	+3.95	—
Delaware.....	+30	+03	+3.30	+62
District of Columbia.....	+2.94	+1.64	+3.76	+4.42
Florida.....	+1.19	+1.05	+2.03	—
Georgia.....	+4.67	+4.54	+4.80	+5.06
Hawaii.....	+28	—31	+1.87	+46
Idaho.....	+3.21	+2.51	+3.93	+3.71
Illinois.....	—44	+05	—10	+07
Indiana.....	+27	+1.49	+81	—
Iowa.....	+4.27	+2.86	+4.85	—
Kansas.....	+4.24	+1.85	+6.65	+3.50
Kentucky.....	+4.83	+3.06	+5.16	—
Louisiana.....	+1.33	—04	+25	+62
Maine.....	—1.75	+1.60	—1.45	—
Maryland.....	—38	+14	+54	+35
Massachusetts.....	—64	+05	+55	+1.22
Michigan.....	+51	+04	+1.55	+1.98
Minnesota.....	—56	+23	—3.88	—
Mississippi.....	+1.62	+01	+02	+05
Missouri.....	+4.90	+2.22	0	+4.97
Montana.....	+3.91	+2.21	+4.45	+5.00
Nebraska.....	+51	0	+1.03	—
Nevada.....	+1.90	—	—	(*)
New Hampshire.....	+1.15	+2.19	+1.45	—
New Jersey.....	+1.00	+1.70	—19	+1.32
New Mexico.....	+2.99	+71	+3.82	+21
New York.....	+1.02	+1.00	+1.08	+1.49
North Carolina.....	+1.06	+83	+1.69	+3.09
North Dakota.....	+39	+59	—80	—1.09
Ohio.....	—62	+1.64	+1.69	+4.05
Oklahoma.....	+5.40	+9.49	+6.49	+6.00
Oregon.....	+3.37	+2.80	+4.93	+3.55
Pennsylvania.....	+3.12	+1.96	+09	+3.72
Rhode Island.....	+24	+09	+49	—1.63
South Carolina.....	+4.11	+1.00	+8.29	—06
South Dakota.....	+1.01	+1.58	+1.23	+1.97
Tennessee.....	+4.09	+16	+1.82	—
Texas.....	+4.68	+3.45	+5.14	—
Utah.....	+82	+88	+2.00	+2.90
Vermont.....	—29	+2.61	—11	+12
Virginia.....	+45	+81	+45	+93
Washington.....	+3.90	+29	+4.29	+41
West Virginia.....	+4.97	+3.25	+4.92	+4.87
Wisconsin.....	+1.22	+1.49	+1.83	+1.07
Wyoming.....	+3.72	+2.60	+5.03	+5.40

¹ Recipients include the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least one such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

² Excludes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and, for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, Nevada.

³ Average not computed; base less than \$0 recipients.

Table 2.—Specified types of public assistance: Number of States by amount of change in average payment per recipient, September-October 1952¹

Interval	Number of States		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
Total.....	51	50	37
Payments increased:			
\$5.00 or more.....	2	7	4
4.00-4.99.....	11	7	5
3.00-3.99.....	7	6	7
2.00-2.99.....	2	2	1
1.00-1.99.....	11	9	6
Less than \$1.00.....	9	11	11
No change in payments.....		1	
Payments decreased.....	9	7	3

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and, for Nevada, aid to the blind.

will make changes in a later month, and a few States will adjust payments as cases are reinvestigated to determine continuing eligibility. The full effect of the amendments, therefore, is not reflected in the October figures. Some States, moreover, increase cost standards following a regular procedure for pricing items included in the standard and adjusting cost figures either at regular intervals or when the consumers' price index shows a specified percentage movement upward or downward. Increases in payments in these States cannot be related to the amendments, although in a few States the effective date of the amendments may have influenced the timing of the changes.

In old-age assistance, 41 of the 51 States made changes affecting payments in October. Twenty-one of the 36 States with maximums in September raised them in October. Oklahoma had removed the maximum on payments in July. A number of States have maximums in excess of the Federal limits, and in a few States they are high enough to meet the needs of practically all recipients. In some States, however, the maximums are lower than those specified in the Federal act.

Twenty-six States increased the cost figures for one or more items included in their assistance standards, and five States added items in October. In September, nine States

were making percentage or other cuts in payments. In October, three of these States met 100 percent of need, within the maximums, and four States increased the percentage of need met. One State increased the percentage reduction but in relation to more adequate standards, and there was no change in the reduction in one State.

As a result of the various types of action taken by assistance agencies, average payments for old-age assistance increased \$2.60 from September to October. This change represents the net effect of higher payments in 42 States—ranging from \$0.24 to \$7.43—and of slightly lower payments in nine States. Only Arkansas and Oklahoma raised payments as much as \$5.00 on the average; in 11 States the increases ranged from \$4.00 to \$4.99 (tables 1 and 2).

Some agencies made changes during July, August, or September that affected assistance payments. Agencies making changes in earlier months were less likely to adjust payments again in October, although a few did so. For the 51 States, the increase in average payments for old-age assistance from June to October was \$3.38, with 43 States showing increases, seven showing small decreases, and one having no change. From June to October, average payments increased by \$5.00 or more in five States and \$4.00-4.99 in 10 States.

The largest drop in the average payment for old-age assistance from June to October—\$1.67—occurred in Rhode Island, which in July began meeting part of the cost of medical care through direct payments to physicians, hospitals, and other suppliers of medical services. Previously amounts for some of these services were included in money payments to recipients. In Colorado, where September payments had increased \$10.00, there was a decrease of \$1.00 in October. Other States with small decreases in payments include those that were already making payments that they believed to be adequate and a few States with small increases for some recipients that were apparently offset by lower payments to other recipients. Adjustments of payments to reflect higher benefits under

the old-age and survivors insurance program may account for the drop in the average payment in a few States.

The difficulty of evaluating the effect of each type of action is illustrated by the situation in Kentucky, which raised maximums for each program and also increased cost standards for a number of items, including food and clothing. Beginning in October the circumstances in which nursing service could be supplied were restricted somewhat, and certain other changes were made in the assistance standards.

In September the agency had met 100 percent of need under the standards and within the maximums then in effect for old-age assistance and aid to the blind. October payments represented only 87 percent and 89 percent, respectively, of the budget deficit within the new maximums. In aid to dependent children, the percentages of need met were reduced from 68 in September to 59 in October. The net effect of all these changes was an increase in Kentucky of \$4.83 in the average payment for old-age assistance, \$5.16 for recipients of aid to the blind, and \$3.06 per person in families receiving aid to dependent children.

In aid to dependent children the average payment per family in the 50 States affected by the amendments rose \$5.36 from September to October. The average increase per recipient was \$1.50. Average payments were higher in 45 States and lower in four, with no change in one State (tables 1 and 3). Average payments per recipient rose as much as \$3.00 in seven States, and in nine States the

Table 3.—Aid to dependent children: Number of States by amount of change in average payment per recipient, September-October 1952¹

Interval	Number of States
Total.....	50
Payments increased:	
\$3.00 or more.....	7
2.00-2.99.....	9
1.00-1.99.....	12
Less than \$1.00.....	17
No change in payments.....	1
Payments decreased.....	4

¹ Excludes Nevada, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

increase was \$2.00-2.99. Increases in payments for aid to dependent children were effected through higher maximums in 22 of the 30 States with maximums and increasing cost standards or adding items, or taking both types of action, in 26 States. Two States eliminated percentage or other cuts in payments in October, and three States reduced the amount of the cuts in payments. Four States made no change in the percentage reductions, and one State made greater reductions but in relation to the more adequate standards recently adopted. In two States, policies affecting reductions did not change, but precise information on the percentages used in October is not available.

Changes similar to those for old-age assistance occurred in the programs for the needy blind and disabled. In aid to the blind the average payment rose \$2.31. Payments were higher in 42 States; there were small decreases in seven States and no change in one State. In the program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the average payment for the States affected by the amendments increased by \$2.23 from September to October; 34 of the 37 States reported higher averages.

The average payment to cases receiving general assistance increased \$1.53 in October. Payments were higher in 40 of the 48 States for which averages may be shown. In a few States, general assistance cases benefited indirectly from the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act. Any across-the-board increase in cost standards by agencies administering general assistance as well as the special types of assistance tends to raise payments in all programs.

Total assistance payments in October exceeded the total in September by \$10.0 million. Payments to recipients of old-age assistance increased by \$6.5 million, and payments to families receiving aid to dependent children rose \$2.6 million. Total payments for each of the special types of assistance increased 5-6 percent. These assistance payments went to somewhat fewer aged persons and families with dependent children in October than in September. There was a small increase in the number of blind persons receiving assistance, and the

number of the permanently disabled continued to grow. General assistance caseloads dropped 1.4 percent, and the average rise in the assistance payments was somewhat less than for the other programs. As a result, total payments to these cases rose only 1.8 percent.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Personnel in Public Child Welfare Programs, 1951.* (Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 13.) Washington: The Bureau, 1952. 15 pp. Processed.

A report on the 4,465 full-time professional public child welfare employees. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

DORNENBURG, ELEANOR B. *Homemaker Service—A Preventive to Placement of Children in Foster Care.* Washington: The Children's Bureau, 1952. 15 pp. Processed.

A paper presented at a session of the Child Welfare League of America at the National Conference of Social Work, Chicago, in May 1952, with discussions by Leon H. Richman and Mrs. Tracy C. Clough. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER. DIVISION OF THE ACTUARY. *Summary of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System as Modified by the 1952 Amendments.* Washington: The Division, Aug. 1952. 5 pp. Processed.

Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

VAN EENAM, WELTHA, and PENMAN, MARTHA E. *Analysis of 346 Group Annuities Underwritten in 1946-50.* (Actuarial Study No. 32.) Washington: Office of the Commis-

* Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

sioner, Division of the Actuary, 1952. 64 pp. Processed.

Analyzes the benefit and contribution provisions of 346 contracts written in 1946-50 and compares them with 376 plans underwritten during 1942-46. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

"Extension of Social Security in Ireland." *Industry and Labour, Geneva, Vol. 8, Oct. 1, 1952, pp. 321-322.* 25 cents.

Describes the June 1952 legislation liberalizing the social insurance, assistance, and children's allowance programs.

GLADIEUX, BERNARD L. "Civil Service Versus Merit." *Public Administration Review, Chicago, Vol. 12, Summer 1952, pp. 173-177.* \$6 a year.

Evaluates civil service and suggests improvements that "will make career service synonymous with merit."

GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICE. *Report for the Year 1951.* (Cmd. 8640.) London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1952. 174 pp. 6s.

INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE. *Life Insurance Fact Book 1952.* New York: The Institute, 1952. 107 pp.

Includes information about group life insurance, annuities, insured pension plans, and social security.

INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE. WOMEN'S DIVISION. *A Discussion of Family Money: How Budgets Work and What They Do.* (Revised October 1952.) New York: The Institute, 1952. 24 pp. Copies available from the Director, Women's Division, Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

KING, CLARENCE. *Your Committee in Community Action.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1952. 114 pp. \$2.

Designed as a guide for persons serving on public committees.

Retirement and Old Age

COLBY, EVELYN, and FORREST, JOHN G. *Ways and Means to Successful Retirement.* New York: B. C. Forbes and Sons Publishing Co., Inc., 1952. 250 pp. \$3.50.

Discusses social security and pensions, self-employment, hobbies, living arrangements, health, recreation,

sources of income, and budgeting. Suggests reading material that will be helpful in preparing for retirement.

FORDE, LOIS E. "A Look at Adjustment to Retirement." *Management Record*, New York, Vol. 14, Oct. 1952, pp. 374-376 ff.

Describes the retirement-preparation programs in several large companies.

NEW YORK. STATE. JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS OF THE AGING. *Age Is No Barrier*. (Legislative Document No. 35, 1952.) Newburgh: The Committee, 1952. 171 pp. Free copies may be obtained from State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Chairman, 94 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

Includes Advanced Planning for Community Programs for the Aging, by Ollie A. Randall; An Institute for Training Community Leaders, by John A. Ruskowski; Discrimination in Employment of Older Workers in Various Countries of the World, by Albert J. Abrams; Strengthening Weak Spots in Public and Private Pension Plans, by Wilbur J. Cohen; and Old Age in a Rural Township, by Roland L. Warren.

"Old Age Pensions in Norway." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 8, Oct. 15, 1952, pp. 351-353. 25 cents.

"Pension Insurance in Japan." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 8, Oct. 1, 1952, pp. 322-324. 25 cents.

PUCHEK, MICHAEL. *Pension Plan Policies and Practices*. (Bulletin No. 21.) Ithaca, N. Y.: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, July 1952. 62 pp. 25 cents.

The experience of 11 pension plans.

SCHOTTLAND, CHARLES I. "California Plans for Its Aging Population." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 10, Oct. 1952, pp. 103-106. \$1.

Employment

SHARTLE, CARROLL L. *Occupational Information, Its Development and Application*. (2d ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 425 pp. \$6.65.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Work Injuries in the United States During 1950*. (Bulletin No. 1098.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 33 pp. 25 cents.

Public Welfare and Relief

ANDERSON, JOSEPH P. *Opportunities in Social Work*. New York: Vo-

cational Guidance Manuals, 1952. 112 pp. \$1.

Includes a discussion of the economic status of social workers, educational preparation, typical jobs, and ways to get started in social work.

KUMARAPPA, J. M. "Education for Professional Social Work." *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Andheri, Bombay, Vol. 13, June 1952, pp. 58-65. \$1.

MEHTA, B. H. "Historical Background of Social Work in India." *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Andheri, Bombay, Vol. 13, June 1952, pp. 1-14. \$1.

Modern Philanthropy and Human Welfare. New York: The Grant Foundation, Inc., 1952. 39 pp.

A round-table discussion, "Can free philanthropic enterprise now influence significantly the course of modern health and welfare?"

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *The Social Welfare Forum, 1952: Official Proceedings, 79th Annual Meeting . . . Chicago, Illinois, May 25-30, 1952*. New York: Published for the National Conference of Social Work by the Columbia University Press, 1952. 305 pp. \$5.

Among the 24 papers are Social Work's Response to Democracy's Challenge, by Lester B. Granger; Social Welfare in a Changing World, by Adlai E. Stevenson; Community Cooperation for the Community's Welfare, by Louis B. Seltzer; Economic Factors Affecting Family Living, by Ewan Clague; Comments on the International Fellowship Program, by Dorothy Lally; Establishing Confidence in Our Social Welfare Programs, by Phyllis Osborn; Future Directions in Foster Care for Children, by John E. Dula; Improving Services to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, by Mary S. Weaver; and Changing Roles of Public and Private Social Welfare Agencies, by Donald S. Howard.

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY. COMMITTEE ON FUTURE PROGRAM. *Report of the Committee on Future Program as Adopted by the National Social Welfare Assembly, December 4-5, 1951*. New York: The Assembly, 1952. 80 pp. 50 cents.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. *Study of Assistance to Indigent Aliens*. New York: United Nations, 1951. 81 pp. 50 cents.

WICKENDEN, ELIZABETH. "Bienestar Publico—Puerto Rico's Contribu-

tion to Public Welfare." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 10, Oct. 1952, pp. 107-113. \$1.

Maternal and Child Welfare

CAMA, K. H. "Child Welfare in India." *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Andheri, Bombay, Vol. 13, June 1952, pp. 33-38. \$1.

FIELD, MARSHALL, III. "The Challenge We Face." *Public Aid in Illinois*, Chicago, Vol. 19, Sept. 1952, pp. 1-4.

The president of the Child Welfare League of America looks at trends and problems in child welfare.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM. *Behavior Difficulties of Children as Perceived and Judged by Parents, Teachers, and Children Themselves*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1952. 116 pp. \$3.

A study made to find out the kinds of behavior problems children think they have in comparison to those their parents and teachers think they have.

MCCLEERY, SARABELLE. "The Adoption Worker's Role and His Personality in the Professional Adoption Process." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 31, Oct. 1952, pp. 3-8 f. 35 cents.

SLAVSON, S. R. *Child Psychotherapy*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1925. 332 pp. \$4.50.

Designed primarily as a clinical study, with special emphasis on the treatment process of the emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted child.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. *Children Deprived of a Normal Home Life*. New York: United Nations, 1952. 38 pp. 25 cents.

Reviews the problem, considers the effects on the child of being deprived of a normal home life, and recommends keeping him in his own home whenever possible.

Health and Medical Care

BERLIOZ, CHARLES. "The Professional Secrecy of the Medical Profession and Social Security Legislation in France." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, July-Aug. 1952, pp. 236-247. \$2.50 a year.

Considers "the possible situations which the doctor, whether he gives treatment or acts as consultant or specialist, may have to face as a

(Continued on page 28)

Regularly Scheduled Notes and Tables, 1953

LISTED BELOW are the titles of the scheduled tables and analytical notes with accompanying tables and the issues of the BULLETIN in which they will appear; there may, however, be changes in or additions to the list. Tables with calendar-year data for all programs will appear in the Annual Statistical Supplement in the September issue of the BULLETIN but are not listed here.

General Social Security Data

Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specific period (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months)monthly
Economic status of aged persons and of dependent children (note)June, December
Employment covered under selected social insurance programs and in selected noncovered industries.....
March, September
Federal cash income and outgo and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act.....October
Federal grants to State and local governments (note).....
June
Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act:
Checks issued, by State (fiscal-year data).....September
Payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1938- (calendar-year totals and quarterly data) March, June, September, December
Selected current statistics (page 2).....monthly
Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940- (calendar-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months) monthly
Sickness costs and voluntary insurance premiums and payments (note)December
Social welfare expenditures in the United States (note, fiscal-year data)October
Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937- (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months).....monthly
Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936- (calendar or fiscal-year totals, current reporting month, and 12 preceding months).....monthly
Workmen's compensation payments (note).....December

Federal Credit Unions

Credit unions in the United StatesNovember

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Family benefits (note) September, November
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit (current reporting month and 12 preceding months)monthly
Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status, by type of benefit and by State.....
June, October
Number and characteristics of account-number applicants (note, annual data)August

Number of employers and workers and estimated amount of wages in covered industries, by specified period 1940- (calendar-year totals and quarterly data)
January, April, July, October

Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum payments, 1940- (calendar-year totals and quarterly data)
March, June, September, December

Number of monthly benefits withheld.....April, October

Old-age benefits awarded (note, annual data).....July

Old-age benefits in current-payment status on December 31, by size of benefit and by State (note).....July

Persons entitled to two benefits on December 31 (note)
November

Workers with permanently insured status (note).....
February

Public Assistance

Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by Statemonthly

Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by Statemonthly

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State.....monthly

Amount of vendor payments for medical care for public assistance recipients, by program and State.....monthly

Assistance expenditures per inhabitant (note).....May

Average payments, including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payment per case, by program and Statemonthly

Concurrent receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits and public assistance (note).....July

General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by Statemonthly

Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by Statemonthly

Public assistance in the United States, by month (number of recipients and amounts of assistance, by program, current reporting month and 12 preceding months)monthly

Recipient rates for specified types of public assistance in the United States, by State.....March, September

Source of funds expended for public assistance payments, fiscal year February

State and local assistance expenditures in relation to income payments (note)March

Employment Security

Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefitsmonthly

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-52
(In thousands; data corrected to Dec. 9, 1952)

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ¹⁰	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹²			
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁷		State laws ¹⁰	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹						
						Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴						Social Security Act	Other ⁶	
Number of beneficiaries																	
1951																	
October.....		2,932.9	263.9	169.2	2,385.5	1,357.9	150.6	33.2	1,018.6	37.0	10.6	27.6	32.9	712.8	0.5	21.2	
November.....		2,960.6	264.7	170.2	2,388.7	1,371.6	151.0	33.9	1,019.4	30.5	9.0	26.6	31.5	749.3	.7	30.9	
December.....		2,993.9	267.1	171.0	2,391.0	1,385.1	149.7	34.5	1,020.3	27.8	8.3	27.2	28.0	797.3	.7	31.6	
1952																	
January.....		3,030.6	284.0	171.7	2,392.6	1,402.7	149.7	35.4	1,028.7	39.3	8.8	27.6	38.3	1,185.2	.0	48.3	
February.....		3,056.2	308.1	172.5	2,393.8	1,419.6	150.5	36.2	1,031.3	38.8	8.6	28.7	28.6	1,146.4	.8	48.3	
March.....		3,076.9	324.4	173.3	2,398.1	1,435.2	151.4	37.2	1,029.6	40.0	11.1	33.1	28.3	1,112.8	.6	41.0	
April.....		3,094.4	336.2	173.9	2,403.5	1,454.2	152.3	38.2	1,036.4	40.2	13.2	32.1	27.4	992.6	.4	35.6	
May.....		3,104.8	343.2	174.8	2,412.2	1,469.8	153.2	39.1	1,040.4	37.7	12.2	30.2	23.8	918.4	.3	25.6	
June.....		3,109.5	348.9	175.6	2,418.0	1,484.3	154.2	39.8	1,042.0	35.9	11.6	32.4	24.7	918.1	.3	31.6	
July.....		3,120.3	352.7	176.5	2,424.4	1,488.2	154.5	40.6	1,044.2	28.4	12.1	32.6	26.9	870.9	.3	68.6	
August.....		(¹³)	354.7	178.3	2,429.3	(¹³)	154.6	41.3	1,047.2	31.9	11.2	30.7	33.1	979.9	.2	72.8	
September.....		(¹³)	353.1	179.3	2,435.5	(¹³)	154.1	42.3	1,050.4	32.7	10.9	30.4	36.9	630.8	.1	37.9	
October.....		(¹³)	354.5	179.6	2,446.8	(¹³)	155.8	43.8	1,057.0	38.4	11.7	30.4	36.9	530.0	.1	29.5	
Amount of benefits ¹⁴																	
1940.....	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	-----	-----	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961	
1941.....	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943	-----	-----	-----	344,321	-----	14,537	
1942.....	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342	-----	-----	-----	344,084	-----	6,298	
1943.....	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857	-----	-----	79,643	-----	917	
1944.....	1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	336,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	-----	-----	62,385	\$4,215	582	
1945.....	2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	-----	-----	445,866	126,630	2,359	
1946.....	5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	-----	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917	
1947.....	4,700,827	299,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	-----	776,165	970,542	39,401	
1948.....	4,510,041	306,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599	
1949.....	5,694,080	454,483	240,863	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596	
1950.....	5,357,432	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	209,672	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804	
1951.....	5,641,957	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	323,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	81,435	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217	
1951																	
October.....		461,013	109,493	21,660	16,880	137,523	42,332	3,886	1,288	44,940	5,041	3,146	2,862	3,082	67,449	55	1,376
November.....		464,127	110,473	24,441	16,877	136,590	42,741	5,158	1,372	43,930	4,164	2,428	2,654	2,866	68,607	52	1,774
December.....		468,247	111,646	24,774	16,955	136,062	43,145	5,123	1,318	45,617	3,810	1,870	2,609	2,701	70,624	59	1,934
1952																	
January.....		522,902	113,046	25,662	17,124	137,537	43,674	5,296	1,384	45,206	5,431	2,681	2,885	3,387	116,460	84	2,976
February.....		511,274	114,004	26,683	17,287	136,561	44,168	5,404	1,414	44,573	5,305	2,700	2,792	2,447	105,023	66	2,847
March.....		512,830	114,703	27,490	17,380	137,533	44,628	5,524	1,461	45,519	5,456	3,132	3,283	2,602	101,564	56	2,589
April.....		507,643	115,262	27,875	17,533	138,037	45,184	5,571	1,501	45,281	5,431	3,576	3,373	2,432	94,385	45	2,157
May.....		500,390	115,682	28,102	17,662	138,250	45,647	5,669	1,525	45,708	5,122	3,118	3,182	2,204	86,958	33	1,628
June.....		497,420	115,666	28,478	17,723	136,055	46,073	5,727	1,550	46,985	4,896	3,048	3,291	2,218	83,511	29	2,168
July.....		520,521	116,124	28,698	17,922	147,536	46,173	5,747	1,591	48,267	3,893	3,606	3,531	2,667	88,612	26	6,128
August.....		537,321	(¹⁵)	28,807	18,215	148,319	(¹⁵)	5,765	1,627	49,929	4,703	2,814	3,160	4,316	95,389	14	7,863
September.....		531,722	(¹⁵)	28,600	20,859	149,479	(¹⁵)	5,765	1,928	49,106	4,911	3,441	3,311	4,746	62,094	9	3,748
October.....		535,078	(¹⁵)	28,684	21,084	151,778	(¹⁵)	5,837	1,971	52,262	6,185	3,305	3,461	4,938	54,227	6	3,045

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act to persons who worked on Canal construction 1904-14 or to their widows. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁹ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in

New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹¹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹² Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans and to self-employed veterans. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims for the unemployed and of claims paid during the month for the self-employed.

¹³ Data by type of benefit not available; amount paid for all types of benefits (\$198,295,000 in October, partly estimated) included in total.

¹⁴ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status), the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1950-52

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1950-51.....	\$3,120,404	\$484,343	\$577,509	\$1,364,590	\$233,537	\$24,681
1951-52.....	3,594,248	722,850	734,990	1,431,997	258,945	25,734
4 months ended:						
October 1950.....	883,759	431,111	140,118	449,145	18,582	6,081
October 1951.....	983,336	440,068	267,931	553,987	20,344	6,551
October 1952.....	1,067,393	465,301	173,878	503,991	25,366	6,313
1951						
October.....	33,105	38,313	11,201	113,755	3,018	1,884
November.....	401,037	34,006	91,342	216,650	14,124	179
December.....	269,507	37,183	54,915	7,551	764	6,318
1952						
January.....	147,890	40,466	12,264	85,085	14,069	25
February.....	448,393	33,188	92,532	161,653	164,781	318
March.....	463,297	34,407	53,934	7,767	25,350	5,749
April.....	252,135	35,724	13,902	140,916	2,918	153
May.....	485,964	31,887	89,798	251,306	13,571	332
June.....	142,689	35,922	57,973	7,083	1,024	5,889
July.....	183,710	* 362,539	16,470	140,718	5,257	10
August.....	438,539	33,338	89,162	242,286	16,772	214
September.....	238,153	35,447	54,349	9,312	121	6,057
October.....	206,991	33,978	13,898	113,675	3,216	33

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance; from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties

and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Nov. 25, 1952.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW (Continued from page 2)

paid. The average old-age benefit was \$48.79, about 16 percent higher than in July, the latest month before the conversion to the new benefit rates for which data are available. For wife's or husband's benefits, the average amount payable in September was \$25.72; for child's benefits, it was \$29.71; for widow's or widower's, \$40.65; for mother's, \$36.52; and for parent's, \$41.23. An analysis of the initial effect of the amendments on the average benefits awarded and in current-payment status will appear in an early issue of the BULLETIN.

The average old-age benefit in current-payment status increased 22 cents in October, to \$49.01. The upward trend in benefits will probably continue for some months, since the average old-age benefit being awarded currently is substantially higher than in the past. The high average for current awards reflects

the large proportion of old-age beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the new formula using only earnings after 1950.

INITIAL CLAIMS filed in October for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs numbered 672,000—20 percent more than in September. This sharp increase was in line with the pattern established in the preceding 3 years and reflected both seasonal and administrative factors. Weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continuing unemployment, declined for the third successive month, as workers in many durable-goods industries were recalled to their jobs. The 2.9 million claims of this type were 9 percent less than the number in September and were less than in any other month since August 1945. For both types of claims the totals were about 25 percent less than they had been a year earlier.

Forty-five States reported fewer

beneficiaries in an average week; for the Nation the decline was 16 percent—from 631,000 in September to 530,000. This drop was accompanied by a 13-percent reduction in the total benefits paid, which amounted to \$54.2 million for the month. The average check for total unemployment was \$23.16—3 cents less than in September.

The unemployment compensation provisions of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, for veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950, became effective October 15, 1952. The Department of Labor, through the State employment security agencies, administers the program. Between October 15 and October 31, veterans filed 15,900 initial claims and claimed 8,800 weeks of unemployment under the new program. Almost a third of these initial claims and one-fifth of the weeks claimed were from veterans who were also filing for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs.

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-52

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations, transfers, and deposits ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ²	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-October 1952.....	\$22,929,314	\$2,163,873	\$7,603,284	\$574,035	\$16,518,210	\$266,627	\$131,061	\$16,915,898
Fiscal year:								
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,408,088	70,447	1,677,976	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
1951-52.....	3,598,006	333,514	1,982,377	84,673	1,950,252	214,883	112,102	16,000,096
4 months ended:								
October 1950.....	883,759	10,871	316,872	21,525	569,918	174,825	59,279	13,448,844
October 1951.....	987,070	25,688	628,061	28,865	519,859	226,250	22,493	15,091,401
October 1952.....	1,067,309	25,688	747,232	29,093	245,159	266,627	131,061	16,915,898
1951								
October.....	\$ 33,105	14,818	146,188	6,675	49,941	226,250	22,493	15,091,401
November.....	\$ 401,048		178,659	7,294	45,200	299,231	209,407	15,306,497
December.....	269,509	131,772	161,700	6,343	129,467	222,654	299,755	15,539,734
1952								
January.....	147,592	4,505	165,212	8,626	198,700	218,897	83,371	15,518,294
February.....	448,395		167,275	6,681	60,000	216,021	300,686	15,792,732
March.....	463,306		169,703	6,841	224,218	226,067	364,054	16,090,364
April.....	252,130	14,818	171,408	7,094	288,741	219,487	170,339	16,178,810
May.....	485,966		169,355	6,415	225,000	215,580	259,441	16,489,005
June.....	142,691	145,860	171,005	6,516	259,067	214,883	112,102	16,600,036
July.....	183,712		169,529	9,702		224,617	106,849	16,604,817
August.....	438,541		162,849	6,578	101,000	259,140	240,440	16,873,631
September.....	238,154	10,871	200,911	6,796	73,818	278,465	188,614	16,914,948
October.....	206,993	14,818	213,943	6,916	70,341	266,627	131,061	16,915,898

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning in the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Beginning November 1951, also includes small

amounts in reimbursement of sales of supplies and services.

² Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

³ Appropriations suspended from Oct. 10 to Nov. 6 to adjust for estimates on which earlier 1951 appropriations were based.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-52

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁴			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ³
Cumulative, January 1936-October 1952.....	\$8,791,237	\$8,778,109	\$13,127	\$16,880,242	\$1,508,439	\$10,326,272	\$8,062,410	\$920,616	\$153,348	\$530,314	\$728,827
Fiscal year:											
1950-51.....	8,079,232	649,933	15,035	1,362,629	147,662	848,270	7,313,592	14,884	16,465	52,034	765,649
1951-52.....	8,673,936	582,885	20,855	1,438,987	167,441	1,000,278	7,919,742	15,442	17,054	48,312	754,195
4 months ended:											
October 1950.....	7,507,116	73,963	18,860	369,506	3,893	289,895	6,735,076	3,694	458	18,436	772,041
October 1951.....	8,297,864	200,984	32,683	485,835	8,098	270,697	7,536,827	3,931	843	13,749	761,037
October 1952.....	8,791,237	131,028	13,127	432,927	7,909	298,168	8,062,410	3,790	799	34,821	728,827
1951											
October.....	8,297,864	-45,006	32,683	42,234	4,454	68,552	7,536,827	1,130	457	4,022	761,037
November.....	8,509,369	227,000	17,188	280,564		64,972	7,782,420	107		4,195	756,949
December.....	8,526,425	-65,020	99,263	13,917	70,611	74,365	7,762,582	3,791	7,240	4,137	763,843
1952											
January.....	8,444,406	-4,000	21,244	32,818	3,194	112,005	7,685,988	15	317	5,758	758,417
February.....	8,544,993	101,000	20,831	208,901	47	103,692	7,791,244	311	5	4,984	753,749
March.....	8,462,756	-90,008	28,602	16,134	3,910	101,591	7,709,697	3,449	388	4,527	753,059
April.....	8,410,710	-41,008	17,564	45,213	4,492	98,286	7,661,115	92	446	4,002	749,596
May.....	8,663,592	253,000	17,446	345,160	39	89,158	7,917,157	211	4	3,375	746,435
June.....	8,673,936	936	26,855	10,446	77,051	84,912	7,919,742	3,533	7,811	3,584	754,195
July.....	8,637,162	-35,000	25,080	50,331	31	84,776	7,885,328	6	3	7,234	751,894
August.....	8,849,394	214,000	23,313	328,047		103,922	8,109,453	129		12,022	759,941
September.....	8,796,972	-40,006	10,895	15,122	249	63,485	8,061,340	3,634	25	7,969	735,632
October.....	8,791,237	-7,967	13,127	39,426	7,629	45,965	8,062,410	20	770	7,595	728,827

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁴ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁵ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, October 1951–October 1952, and monthly benefits awarded, October 1952

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Dec. 8, 1952]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1951														
October.....	4,290,791	151,825.5	2,231,141	94,132.8	634,319	14,442.7	830,587	22,329.6	374,460	13,505.0	201,437	6,723.7	18,847	691.6
November.....	4,332,176	153,214.3	2,252,263	94,977.1	640,241	14,573.3	838,801	22,545.4	379,291	13,674.2	202,415	6,741.9	19,135	702.3
December.....	4,378,985	154,791.1	2,278,470	96,008.3	646,890	14,709.5	846,247	22,739.2	384,265	13,849.1	203,782	6,775.8	19,331	709.1
1952														
January.....	4,433,279	156,720.9	2,306,984	97,231.4	654,335	14,878.8	855,931	22,984.6	390,731	14,076.5	205,739	6,831.9	19,559	717.7
February.....	4,475,765	158,172.1	2,328,336	98,103.7	658,921	14,979.6	864,477	23,198.4	397,107	14,299.5	207,167	6,866.3	19,757	724.6
March.....	4,512,138	159,331.8	2,344,684	98,710.1	662,799	15,060.8	873,117	23,422.1	403,210	14,514.8	208,365	6,892.2	19,963	731.8
April.....	4,548,632	160,445.4	2,350,213	99,216.6	665,482	15,111.4	883,331	23,677.7	409,752	14,744.8	210,694	6,955.8	20,180	739.1
May.....	4,574,664	161,229.1	2,367,710	99,502.9	667,450	15,153.5	890,935	23,868.5	415,790	14,954.3	212,379	7,003.1	20,400	746.8
June.....	4,593,801	161,739.4	2,372,308	99,591.5	668,297	15,169.6	896,820	24,008.9	421,730	15,161.8	214,030	7,053.2	20,616	754.5
July.....	4,608,494	162,296.8	2,381,641	100,002.1	670,772	15,235.4	895,775	23,955.5	425,253	15,282.2	214,335	7,063.6	20,718	757.9
August.....	4,679,986	166,400.0	2,403,816	122,167.7	700,654	18,024.0	906,580	26,638.0	436,227	17,733.9	218,945	7,095.8	20,991	855.3
September.....	4,787,213	193,725.0	2,557,399	125,343.9	715,885	18,509.5	920,307	27,460.3	442,786	18,003.1	222,681	8,104.5	21,181	873.8
October.....	4,880,289	198,268.1	2,557,399	125,343.9	715,885	18,509.5	920,307	27,460.3	442,786	18,003.1	222,681	8,104.5	21,181	873.8
Monthly benefits awarded in October 1952.....	123,514	5,695.4	69,008	3,891.3	22,134	639.9	17,497	541.9	8,585	351.2	5,956	256.7	334	14.5

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Total amount partly estimated; distribution by type of benefit not yet available.

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum payments, 1940–52

[Corrected to Dec. 5, 1952]

Year and quarter ¹	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum awards ²	
	Total	Old-age	Wife's or husband's	Child's	Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1940	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	4,600	23,260	852	75,095	61,080
1941	269,286	114,660	36,213	75,619	11,020	30,502	1,272	117,303	90,941
1942	258,116	99,622	33,280	77,384	14,774	31,820	1,266	134,991	103,332
1943	262,865	89,070	31,916	85,619	19,576	35,420	1,264	163,011	122,185
1944	318,949	110,097	40,349	99,676	24,759	42,649	1,419	205,177	151,809
1945	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	29,844	55,108	1,755	247,012	178,813
1946	547,150	258,980	88,515	114,875	38,823	44,190	1,767	250,706	179,588
1947	572,909	271,488	94,189	115,754	45,249	42,807	3,422	218,787	181,962
1948	596,201	275,903	98,554	118,955	55,667	44,276	2,846	213,096	200,090
1949	682,241	337,273	117,356	118,922	62,928	43,067	2,675	212,614	202,154
1950	962,586	567,108	162,748	122,625	66,095	41,103	2,307	309,960	200,411
1951	1,336,432	702,984	228,887	230,500	89,591	78,323	6,147	431,229	414,470
1940									
January–March.....	166,848	80,174	28,590	30,158	16,120	11,163	643	54,576	51,989
April–June.....	180,824	90,330	30,942	31,622	15,934	11,278	718	55,857	53,020
July–September.....	169,214	84,268	29,038	29,228	15,375	10,649	656	52,483	49,925
October–December.....	165,355	82,501	28,786	27,914	15,499	9,997	658	49,698	47,220
1950									
January–March.....	177,862	86,654	30,492	30,762	18,194	11,183	607	56,787	54,215
April–June.....	163,880	77,674	28,444	28,786	17,893	10,425	658	56,447	53,745
July–September.....	153,951	77,454	26,517	24,877	15,497	9,056	550	46,489	44,247
October–December.....	406,863	325,326	77,295	38,200	15,111	10,439	492	30,237	48,204
1951									
January–March.....	436,754	248,230	76,352	65,399	23,842	21,668	1,263	114,657	111,218
April–June.....	361,787	187,406	62,926	64,245	22,871	22,600	1,739	112,912	108,475
July–September.....	308,470	160,815	51,237	54,589	21,632	18,292	1,905	103,943	99,544
October–December.....	229,421	109,533	38,372	46,267	21,246	15,763	1,240	99,717	95,253
1952									
January–March.....	237,941	107,497	37,791	48,924	24,993	17,602	1,134	121,172	118,059
April–June.....	203,357	84,464	30,994	46,369	23,698	16,736	1,086	118,507	113,786
July–September.....	291,438	165,459	53,598	38,578	19,642	13,426	755	98,109	93,069

¹ Quarterly data for 1940–44 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 29; for 1945–48, in the *Bulletin* for February 1949, p. 29.

² Under the 1939, 1946, and 1950 amendments. Effective Sept. 1, 1950, a lump-sum death payment is payable with respect to every insured individual who dies after August 1950.

Table 7.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, October 1952

[Corrected to Nov. 28, 1952]

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment [*]					Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs ²
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	641,000	671,740	276,583	2,882,991	1,311,134	2,437,809	\$54,227,211	529,958	2,211,590	\$23.16	⁵ 631,391
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	9,808	8,078	4,867	36,321	23,281	31,047	633,842	6,749	28,330	21.37	7,601
Maine.....	2,765	4,606	2,596	18,268	10,964	14,878	235,914	3,234	11,640	17.56	4,253
Massachusetts.....	21,339	33,492	16,996	154,498	78,643	139,723	3,214,163	30,375	125,390	24.42	32,946
New Hampshire.....	1,936	4,596	2,581	22,771	14,813	20,398	379,526	4,434	16,430	20.66	5,061
Rhode Island.....	2,183	7,836	4,146	44,040	24,384	40,532	892,682	8,811	39,036	22.37	9,355
Vermont.....	1,150	1,065	441	7,309	4,000	6,930	143,627	1,507	6,147	21.78	1,512
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	14,712	42,696	21,313	157,892	77,627	134,291	3,274,117	29,194	120,839	25.54	32,075
New York.....	86,082	168,175	78,700	485,494	227,200	406,016	10,116,254	88,264	357,529	26.50	108,397
Puerto Rico.....	1,471										
Virgin Islands.....	92										
Region III:											
Delaware.....	1,024	1,003	274	2,916	1,163	2,410	45,108	524	2,290	18.99	649
Pennsylvania.....	25,336	74,247	25,358	329,154	120,011	277,303	6,801,184	60,283	287,908	25.22	71,097
Region IV:											
Dist. of Col.....	5,605	1,438	533	7,476	3,666	6,397	115,441	1,391	6,285	18.12	1,649
Maryland.....	6,927	5,904	2,022	25,480	9,219	24,558	515,647	5,339	22,217	21.89	5,862
North Carolina.....	16,476	9,373	5,543	63,972	39,842	68,165	1,180,898	14,818	64,627	17.69	13,249
Virginia.....	9,175	4,599	1,922	22,580	10,926	17,101	312,805	3,718	16,154	18.75	4,860
West Virginia.....	2,470	9,107	929	51,698	8,261	44,416	887,653	9,656	41,042	19.24	11,416
Region V:											
Alabama.....	12,486	9,397	1,965	58,322	16,189	44,937	794,648	9,769	42,562	18.04	12,849
Florida.....	17,243	10,145	4,483	70,139	30,735	54,545	914,055	11,858	50,728	17.10	14,938
Georgia.....	13,167	7,687	3,495	45,148	24,644	36,213	626,288	7,872	34,361	17.58	10,043
Mississippi.....	8,538	5,488	1,633	26,517	9,734	20,561	372,670	4,470	18,469	18.90	5,877
South Carolina.....	6,919	4,511	1,906	26,936	14,246	23,541	422,903	5,118	22,396	18.32	6,404
Tennessee.....	14,034	9,590	3,829	77,689	36,212	66,088	1,112,624	14,367	63,126	17.02	16,724
Region VI:											
Kentucky.....	3,332	10,723	3,451	67,422	23,641	55,824	1,154,180	12,136	52,171	21.06	14,832
Michigan.....	18,532	26,427	7,021	102,232	33,451	81,266	2,101,228	17,667	77,595	26.45	24,121
Ohio.....	34,135	20,726	8,306	90,210	44,545	75,674	1,755,218	16,451	68,988	24.19	19,929
Region VII:											
Illinois.....	22,553	29,817	12,282	189,207	89,850	188,734	3,614,314	34,507	131,069	24.85	40,915
Indiana.....	15,752	13,129	4,194	49,904	29,586	44,356	1,016,994	9,643	38,630	23.90	10,824
Wisconsin.....	10,374	6,022	2,421	34,925	12,535	31,421	805,274	6,830	29,080	26.16	7,220
Region VIII:											
Minnesota.....	12,948	4,060	1,450	21,312	11,105	19,474	338,034	4,233	18,039	17.83	4,657
Montana.....	3,725	761	306	1,932	1,158	1,971	35,919	428	1,971	18.19	547
North Dakota.....	2,582	216	49	588	319	526	10,594	114	409	21.41	198
South Dakota.....	1,999	245	101	929	531	761	14,468	165	646	20.04	211
Region IX:											
Iowa.....	9,303	2,361	1,018	14,594	5,806	14,236	302,321	3,095	12,506	22.48	3,020
Kansas.....	9,418	2,123	830	9,113	4,243	8,271	173,446	1,798	7,487	21.79	2,012
Missouri.....	17,375	11,706	5,645	52,690	29,909	38,061	670,339	8,274	31,324	19.44	12,449
Nebraska.....	7,941	1,023	515	3,482	2,318	2,608	51,738	567	2,463	20.40	720
Region X:											
Arkansas.....	12,850	4,990	1,494	16,864	5,092	11,919	207,457	2,591	10,817	17.95	4,437
Louisiana.....	10,018	8,361	1,597	40,887	10,151	30,868	645,853	6,710	28,050	21.73	8,665
Oklahoma.....	14,379	5,866	1,559	24,354	10,156	17,539	330,197	3,813	16,392	19.25	3,393
Texas.....	54,380	6,299	2,028	35,437	14,259	29,650	500,958	6,446	28,435	17.20	8,457
Region XI:											
Colorado.....	7,617	729	324	2,802	1,391	1,780	36,557	387	1,650	21.06	639
New Mexico.....	4,914	1,015	220	3,929	1,121	2,723	58,425	592	2,585	21.81	785
Utah.....	5,415	941	449	4,633	2,775	4,172	96,266	907	3,707	24.09	1,073
Wyoming.....	1,520	168	85	485	325	521	11,703	113	463	23.17	131
Region XII:											
Arizona.....	5,986	1,896	722	8,258	4,242	4,962	99,841	1,077	4,682	20.41	1,812
California.....	45,325	52,478	25,693	237,402	135,740	212,679	4,730,958	46,235	192,923	23.11	52,057
Hawaii.....	990	2,104	1,144	12,043	5,986	10,630	201,999	2,311	9,266	20.40	⁽⁵⁾
Nevada.....	2,869	676	231	2,482	972	2,261	54,109	492	2,160	24.34	597
Region XIII:											
Alaska.....	941	959	251	4,094	1,699	3,708	116,009	806	3,470	32.80	⁽⁵⁾
Idaho.....	4,456	827	342	2,804	1,681	2,239	46,512	487	2,093	21.06	714
Oregon.....	9,101	14,829	3,160	44,273	15,054	34,100	754,482	7,413	32,264	22.69	10,048
Washington.....	10,172	17,280	4,463	69,084	25,731	54,835	1,299,769	11,921	52,140	24.00	16,112

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁵ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 8.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, October 1951–October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
			Families	Recipients									
				Total ²									

Number of recipients							Percentage change from previous month							
1951														
October.....		2,711,620	597,249	2,055,463	1,532,255	97,185	114,923	311,000	-----	-0.4	-1.5	(3)	+1.7	(9)
November.....		2,705,413	591,962	2,039,163	1,520,326	97,221	118,284	316,000	-----	-2	-9	(3)	+2.9	+1.6
December.....		2,701,128	591,850	2,041,473	1,522,930	97,179	124,419	323,000	-----	-2	(4)	(3)	+5.2	+2.2
1952														
January.....		2,693,960	593,618	2,047,286	1,527,796	97,215	128,493	339,000	-----	-3	+3	(3)	+3.3	+5.1
February.....		2,685,070	593,954	2,050,773	1,531,064	97,142	131,778	336,000	-----	-3	+1	-0.1	+2.6	-9
March.....		2,679,911	596,740	2,061,603	1,540,055	97,257	134,957	335,000	-----	-2	+5	+1	+2.4	-4
April.....		2,671,699	598,401	2,068,811	1,546,313	97,353	138,017	320,000	-----	-3	+3	+1	+2.3	-4.8
May.....		2,666,474	598,236	2,069,852	1,547,265	97,571	141,830	301,000	-----	-2	(4)	+2	+2.8	-3.8
June.....		2,659,661	589,968	2,041,549	1,527,353	97,690	145,345	294,000	-----	-3	-1.4	+1	+2.5	-2.6
July.....		2,650,157	578,155	2,006,321	1,501,148	97,670	148,132	307,000	-----	-4	-2.0	(4)	+1.9	+4.8
August.....		2,646,077	572,100	1,990,862	1,490,088	97,905	151,457	295,000	-----	-2	-1.0	+2	+2.2	-3.7
September.....		2,642,395	569,215	1,984,243	1,486,495	98,071	153,902	274,000	-----	-1	-5	+2	+1.6	-6.8
October.....		2,637,280	566,666	1,977,710	1,482,290	98,249	156,644	270,000	-----	-2	-4	+2	+1.8	-1.4
Amount of assistance														
Percentage change from previous month														
1951														
October.....	\$189,758,568	\$120,746,277	\$44,675,023		\$4,640,500	\$5,274,768	\$14,422,000	+0.7	+0.8	-0.3	+1.6	+2.4	+3.1	
November.....	189,739,083	120,439,062	44,575,407		4,663,332	5,431,282	14,630,000	(4)	-3	-2	+5	+3.0	+1.4	
December.....	190,820,555	120,299,184	44,866,070		4,671,872	5,779,429	15,204,000	+6	-1	+7	+2	+6.4	+2.9	
1952														
January.....	192,067,787	120,076,903	45,118,621		4,808,443	5,934,820	16,129,000	+7	-2	+6	+2.9	+2.7	+6.1	
February.....	192,324,805	120,209,179	45,274,623		4,840,367	6,097,636	15,903,000	+1	+1	+3	+7	+2.7	-1.4	
March.....	192,614,690	120,240,482	45,469,064		4,836,239	6,222,905	15,846,000	+2	(4)	+4	-1	+2.1	-4	
April.....	192,165,737	120,106,071	45,713,331		4,851,436	6,363,899	15,131,000	-2	-1	+5	+3	+2.3	-4.8	
May.....	191,430,861	120,390,263	45,505,911		4,875,654	6,565,033	14,094,000	-4	+2	-5	+5	+3.2	-6.9	
June.....	190,026,202	120,199,838	44,768,304		4,883,935	6,694,925	13,479,000	-7	-2	-1.6	+2	+2.0	-4.4	
July.....	191,360,823	120,542,635	44,175,800		4,943,745	6,842,643	14,856,000	+7	+3	-1.3	+1.2	+2.2	+10.2	
August.....	189,513,460	120,424,755	43,620,480		4,959,394	6,973,831	13,535,000	-1.0	-1	-1.3	+3	+1.9	-8.9	
September.....	189,681,122	121,251,437	43,522,039		4,974,710	7,074,936	12,858,000	+1	+7	-2	+3	+1.4	-8.7	
October.....	190,688,422	127,753,941	46,116,285		5,206,477	7,323,719	13,088,000	+3.3	+5.4	+6.0	+4.7	+6.3	+1.8	

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 32 States.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS (Continued from page 21)

result of the functioning of social security legislation in France."

DOWNES, JEAN, and KELLER, MARGUERITE. "The Risk of Disability for Persons with Chronic Disease." *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, New York, Vol. 30, Oct. 1952, pp. 311-332. 25 cents.

Based on a sample study made in the Eastern Health District of Baltimore.

"Extension of Health Insurance to Domestic Servants in Italy." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 8, Oct. 15, 1952, pp. 350-351. 25 cents.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. *Health Manpower Source Book: Section I.*

Physicians. Prepared by Maryland Y. Pennell and Marion E. Altenderfer. (Public Health Service Publication No. 263, Section 1, May 1952.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 70 pp. 40 cents. Data on the number, distribution, and characteristics of physicians in the United States.

GOODMAN, NEVILLE M. *International Health Organizations and Their Work*. Philadelphia: The Blakiston Company, 1952. 327 pp. \$6.50.

"The attempts of governments over the last hundred years to reach agreement on a wide variety of health problems of mutual concern, and of the organizations they set up to achieve this."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Protection of the Health of Workers in*

Places of Employment. (International Labor Conference, Thirty-Sixth Session, 1953. Report V (1).) Geneva: The Office, 1952. 30 pp.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL CARE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION and THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. "Tax-Supported Medical Care of the Needy." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 10, Oct. 1952, pp. 87-102. \$1.

KLEM, MARGARET C., and MCKIEVER, MARGARET F. *Small Plant Health and Medical Programs*. (Public Health Service Publication No. 215.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 213 pp. 50 cents.

Discusses industrial health and medical services, considers the type and extent of programs in small

Table 9.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, August 1952¹

State ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ³
Alaska				(⁴)	\$19,056
Calif.				(⁴)	50,496
Conn.	\$185,700	\$70,944	\$3,050	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.	233	475		(⁴)	(⁴)
D. C.				(⁴)	(⁴)
Hawaii	8,220	27,892	408	24,312	375,148
Ill.	1,585,661	76,181	40,678	91,433	125,708
Ind.	261,512	40,560	8,434	(⁴)	136,398
Iowa				(⁴)	41,372
Kans.	136,902	27,290	1,966	16,184	784
La.	108	2,916	168	1,290	27,777
Maine				(⁴)	112,709
Mass.	317,389	52,824		218,456	66,040
Mich.	91,062		1,382	14,663	(⁴)
Minn.	775,662	49,921	9,203	(⁴)	128,514
Mont.				(⁴)	3,000
Nebr.	273,084	8,926	1,165	(⁴)	224
Nev.	2,691			(⁴)	72,186
N. H.	56,192	15,019	2,065	(⁴)	364
N. J.		11,728			(⁴)
N. Mex.	12,230	18,597	570	9,247	(⁴)
N. Y.	1,248,877	400,666	58,384	412,382	119,492
N. C.	8,060	5,190		1,704	13,907
N. Dak.	23,233	2,048		1,370	614,271
Ohio	162,117	6,475	4,637		99,187
Oreg.					23,364
R. I.	93,302	39,168	1,809	2,907	7,963
S. C.					55
Utah	448	143	70	161	5,067
Va.					64,278
Wis.	301,748	85,916	5,686	4,489	

¹ For August data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, November 1952.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for August or did not report such payments. For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

³ In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, and Utah includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

Table 10.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, August 1952¹

State ²	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children (per family)		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.	\$73.48	\$11.00	\$122.14	\$16.00	\$83.79	\$10.00	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.			87.08	.65				
D. C.	48.88	.69						
Hawaii	37.43	\$3.22	95.52	9.19	44.13	3.89	\$51.53	\$3.52
Ill.	53.66	13.85	113.70	3.37	57.33	9.98	63.15	25.55
Ind.	41.77	6.05	72.43	4.95	43.80	4.88	(⁴)	(⁴)
Kans.	56.19	3.68	96.79	7.00	58.95	8.31	57.51	5.20
La.	50.00	(⁴)	63.61	.13	47.03	.09	40.51	.09
Mass.	72.27	3.24	119.24	4.13			89.65	32.74
Mich.	50.32	1.00			57.32	.75	65.06	10.74
Minn.	59.03	14.09	104.75	6.71	70.24	8.02	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nebr.	53.79	12.94	93.45	3.43	65.45	1.54	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nev.	54.88	.99					(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.	51.47	8.00	108.56	11.50	56.09	7.00	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. J.			101.84	3.22				
N. Mex.	42.80	1.14	65.10	3.57	39.36	1.29	41.55	4.13
N. Y.	66.69	11.08	120.20	7.99	78.94	14.11	75.72	13.54
N. C.	25.10	.16	48.78	.31			28.97	.31
N. Dak.	54.00	2.65	97.71	1.37			59.52	2.04
Ohio	50.63	1.42	73.89	.50	50.34	1.23		
R. I.	55.44	9.95	105.93	12.00	66.45	9.83	66.45	9.00
Utah	55.64	.05	107.86	.08	60.24	.32	58.39	.10
Wis.	55.10	5.94	122.61	10.69	59.24	4.36	67.75	4.48

¹ For August data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, November 1952. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Averages for general assistance not computed here because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for August or did not report such payments.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Less than 1 cent.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of less than 80 recipients.

plants, and describes several programs. The appendixes list references and give detailed information of interest to persons developing and directing small plant programs.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
Frontiers in Medicine: The March

of Medicine, 1950. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951. 150 pp. \$2.50.

Prolonged Illness, Proceedings of the Second Regional Meeting, Pittsburgh, March 1952. (Publication No. 93.) Chicago: Research

Council for Economic Security, 1952. 40 pp.

A panel discussion concerned with the problem of prolonged illness, its impact on the community, its relationship to the aged, and health education and illness prevention.

Table 11.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	September 1952 in—		October 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,637,280	\$127,753,941	\$48.44	-0.2	+5.4	-2.7	+5.8
Ala.	70,150	1,854,919	26.44	-9	+19.9	-11.9	+10.7
Alaska	1,630	92,241	56.59	0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0
Ariz.	13,852	824,879	59.50	-9	+8.1	-2.1	+7.0
Ark.	57,423	1,878,053	32.71	+8	+30.4	-6.1	+46.3
Calif.	272,702	19,001,994	69.67	+1	+5.7	-6	+3.7
Colo. ³	51,834	4,118,114	79.45	+2	-1.0	-1.1	+3.4
Conn.	16,300	1,055,088	64.73	-2.0	+9	-16.8	-11.9
Del.	1,753	63,677	36.32	-2	+7	+9.6	+32.0
D. C.	2,719	139,671	51.37	+1	+6.2	-4.1	+2.9
Fla.	66,809	2,707,040	40.52	-2	+2.8	-3.3	+2.2
Ga.	95,148	3,423,477	35.98	-1	+14.8	-6	+14.9
Hawaii	2,144	72,783	33.95	-9	-1	-5.9	-3.9
Idaho	9,165	495,257	54.04	(⁴)	+6.4	-3.6	+3.1
Ill.	107,860	4,477,536	41.51	-9	-1.9	-5.9	-16.9
Ind.	41,972	1,544,921	36.81	-7	(⁴)	-9.0	-5.9
Iowa	47,463	2,674,601	56.35	(⁴)	+8.2	-2.9	+8.3
Kans.	36,736	2,067,647	57.10	(⁴)	+8.0	-2.9	+12.1
Ky.	55,948	1,957,935	35.00	+2	+16.2	-15.8	-7
La.	120,902	6,210,519	51.37	+2	+2.9	+1.5	+12.1
Maine	13,772	572,833	41.59	-1.6	-5.6	-6.9	-9.7
Md.	11,111	463,529	41.72	-4	-1.3	-3.3	+1.7
Mass.	97,702	6,658,479	68.11	-1	-1.1	-4.1	+2.7
Mich.	89,368	4,511,203	50.48	-9	+1	-5.8	+2
Minn.	53,756	2,448,002	45.34	-5	-1.8	-2.2	-2.2
Miss.	57,830	1,387,907	23.99	-3	+6.5	-8	+28.0
Mo.	131,005	6,626,789	50.58	+1	+10.8	-1.1	+15.5
Mont.	10,883	631,135	57.99	+2	+7.4	-5.3	+6.9
Nebr.	19,825	849,391	42.84	-1.3	(⁴)	-12.1	-18.6
Nev.	2,603	151,163	56.13	-3	+3.2	-2.5	-8
N. H.	6,980	315,839	44.96	-1	+2.5	-1.3	+2.0
N. J.	21,923	1,251,372	57.08	-3	+1.4	-4.0	+6.2
N. Mex.	10,669	474,575	44.48	(⁴)	+7.2	-8	+14.3
N. Y.	111,419	6,335,267	56.86	-7	+1.1	-3.4	-6
N. C.	51,081	1,370,318	26.83	-1	+6.5	-3.6	+11.0
N. Dak.	8,672	439,099	50.64	-4	+3	-2.9	+1.5
Ohio	113,261	5,837,670	51.54	-6	-1.7	-4.5	+3
Okla.	95,288	6,008,164	63.05	+2	+9.6	-1.6	+27.1
Oreg.	22,128	1,360,281	61.47	-4	+5.4	-3.8	+7.8
Pa.	69,710	2,956,019	42.40	-1.0	+6.9	-10.2	-1.4
P. R.	42,008	316,470	7.53	+2.2	+5.8	+111.8	+112.6
R. I.	9,135	429,108	46.97	-5	(⁴)	-6.4	-4.5
S. C.	42,186	1,327,944	31.48	-1	+15.0	-2.0	+22.0
S. Dak.	11,654	505,026	43.33	-3	+2.1	-3.3	+2.5
Tenn.	59,792	2,200,972	36.81	+5	+12.8	-3.5	+22.3
Tex.	217,992	8,377,472	38.43	-1	+13.7	-1.1	+15.8
Utah	9,703	548,809	56.56	0	+1.5	-1.2	+5.4
Vt.	6,957	278,656	40.05	-1	-8	+4	+3.0
V. I.	660	7,584	10.99	(⁴)	(⁴)	+7.1	+6.2
Wa.	18,096	445,826	24.62	-1.1	+7	-7.0	+2.0
Wash.	66,155	4,345,536	65.66	-3	+6.0	-3.9	-2.0
W. Va.	26,576	876,632	32.99	+2	+18.0	+2.5	+30.5
Wis.	50,511	2,563,027	50.74	-3	+2.2	-2.8	+3.3
Wyo.	4,069	243,992	59.52	-4	+6.3	-4.7	+1.7

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,857 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	September 1952 in—		October 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	98,249	\$5,206,477	\$52.99	+0.2	+4.7	+1.1	+12.2
Total, 52 States ³	98,208	5,204,153	52.99	+2	+4.7	+1.1	+12.2
Ala.	1,522	41,926	27.55	+1	+10.4	-7	+15.6
Alaska	33	1,745	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ariz.	695	40,698	58.56	-1.1	+5.7	-5.8	+1.6
Ark.	1,893	74,109	39.15	+1.2	+18.0	-2.1	+47.3
Calif. ⁵	11,739	1,008,913	85.95	+4	+6.1	+2.7	+8.3
Colo.	343	22,014	64.18	-3	-1	-2.3	+5.2
Conn.	308	23,772	77.18	-6	+4.7	-1.9	+14.2
Del.	227	11,373	50.10	+9	+8.0	+3.7	+16.2
D. C.	255	14,072	55.18	+4	+7.7	-2.3	+4.6
Fla.	3,138	143,148	45.62	-3	+4.4	-5.2	+5.9
Ga.	3,000	124,188	41.40	+2	+13.6	+4.1	+20.6
Hawaii	110	4,737	43.06	+1.9	+6.5	-9.1	-8
Idaho	191	11,227	58.78	-2.6	+4.4	-5.4	-2.8
Ill.	3,914	192,505	49.18	+1	-1	-4.6	-12.1
Ind.	1,690	68,325	40.43	-6	+1.4	-3.4	+5
Iowa	1,306	87,292	66.84	+9	+8.8	+3.1	+16.0
Kans.	589	36,883	62.62	-5	+11.3	-7.0	+14.0
Ky.	2,419	90,047	37.22	+2	+16.4	-3.5	+13.5
La.	1,944	91,240	46.93	+4	+9	+3.4	+8.7
Maine	575	25,746	44.78	-2	-3.3	-7.4	-9.1
Md.	468	22,490	48.06	0	+1.1	-4.5	+2.9
Mass.	1,600	130,810	82.73	+5	+1.2	+5.9	+16.7
Mich.	1,846	107,587	58.28	+8	+3.6	-1	+10.9
Minn.	1,138	68,052	59.80	+7	-5.4	-2.1	-3.0
Miss.	2,938	77,654	26.43	+4	+5	+4.7	+18.1
Mo. ²	3,446	172,300	50.00	+9	+9	+21.9	+28.5
Mont.	527	34,127	64.76	+6	+8.0	-2.0	+12.9
Nebr.	714	46,162	64.65	-2	-5	-5.9	-3.0
Nev.	41	2,354	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.	292	14,730	50.51	-1.4	+1.6	-3.6	-6
N. J.	816	51,432	63.03	0	-3	+4.1	+12.0
N. Mex.	417	17,506	41.98	-3.9	+5.7	-17.9	-4.3
N. Y.	4,143	275,966	66.58	-4	+1.3	+2.5	+6.6
N. C.	4,449	161,757	36.36	+1	+5.0	-1.0	+5.2
N. Dak.	117	6,302	53.86	+9	-6	+1.7	-3.4
Ohio	3,694	188,419	51.01	-8	+2.6	-2.5	+6.2
Okla.	2,431	173,407	71.33	-1.2	+8.7	-5.8	+29.6
Oreg.	364	26,247	72.11	-2.2	+5.0	-6.9	+1.5
Pa. ²	15,798	782,756	49.55	+5	+7	+2.4	+27.8
P. R.	975	7,275	7.46	+5.1	+10.9	+111.5	+120.9
R. I.	182	10,545	57.94	-5	+1	-1.6	+1.5
S. C.	1,616	59,714	36.95	+6	+29.8	-1	+32.5
S. Dak.	209	8,375	41.88	-2.9	(⁴)	-9.1	-1.2
Tenn.	2,870	119,912	41.78	+7	+5.2	+4.8	+16.6
Tex.	6,014	290,096	48.23	+1	+13.7	-8	+16.4
Utah	216	13,300	61.57	-1.8	+1.5	-3.6	+2.9
Vt.	171	7,674	44.88	+6	+3	-3.4	+1.8
V. I.	46	495	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wa.	1,366	45,567	32.64	-1.1	+3	-7.4	-2.2
Wash. ²	828	68,593	82.84	+7	+6.2	-2.5	+3.0
W. Va.	1,137	43,470	38.23	+9	+15.8	+5.3	+29.5
Wis.	1,286	73,121	56.86	-1.2	+2.1	-6.0	-2
Wyo.	88	5,326	60.52	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients in California (518 recipients, \$46,011 in payments), in Washington (12 recipients, \$620 in payments), in Missouri (940 recipients, \$47,160 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,633 recipients, \$421,204 in payments). State plans for aid to the blind in Missouri and Pennsylvania were approved under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. See also footnote 2.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		September 1952 in—		October 1951 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	566,666	1,977,710	1,482,290	\$46,116,285	\$81.38	\$23.32	—0.4	+6.0	—5.1	+3.2
Total, 52 States ³	566,631	1,977,587	1,482,202	46,115,038	81.38	23.32	—0.4	+6.0	—5.1	+3.2
Alabama.....	17,954	65,042	50,654	690,145	38.44	10.61	—0.3	+7.4	—1.9	+0.0
Alaska.....	778	2,695	1,890	59,240	76.14	22.83	+0.9	+1.6	+14.6	+23.5
Arizona.....	3,506	13,311	10,013	304,704	86.91	12.89	—0.1	+15.5	—5.5	+10.3
Arkansas.....	12,780	47,533	36,339	710,565	55.60	14.95	+2.1	+28.6	—9.8	+40.2
California.....	51,381	162,660	123,383	6,057,392	117.89	37.24	—1.0	+3	—7.0	—4.6
Colorado.....	4,855	18,078	13,663	478,483	98.55	26.47	—0.5	—9	—7.9	+1.8
Connecticut.....	4,279	14,107	10,316	488,505	114.23	34.65	—1.9	+4.6	—18.7	—14.5
Delaware.....	735	2,865	2,204	63,311	86.14	22.10	—0.1	+1	+4.4	+13.3
District of Columbia.....	1,918	7,904	6,165	202,056	105.35	25.56	—3.0	+4.8	—8.7	+4
Florida.....	17,969	60,326	45,169	939,938	82.31	15.58	+1.6	+9.3	—15.2	—1.9
Georgia.....	13,388	45,926	35,035	948,414	70.84	20.65	—2.5	+25.3	—32.8	—4.8
Hawaii.....	3,126	11,488	8,978	266,629	85.29	23.21	+2.0	+9	—3.5	—1.0
Idaho.....	1,827	6,418	4,728	221,272	121.11	34.48	—5.0	+2.3	—15.3	—8.5
Illinois.....	22,360	80,985	60,248	2,529,458	113.12	31.23	—0.2	+1	—1.1	+1.1
Indiana.....	7,984	27,207	20,191	589,468	73.83	21.67	—1.7	+6.0	—12.0	—2.0
Iowa.....	5,442	19,140	14,233	629,708	115.71	32.90	—0.1	+9.5	+6.1	+24.7
Kansas.....	3,770	13,537	10,321	372,578	98.83	27.52	—1.7	+5.3	—15.4	+1.6
Kentucky.....	10,632	70,159	52,018	1,259,439	64.15	17.95	+4	+21.1	—9.5	+38.3
Louisiana.....	21,823	80,752	60,388	1,387,678	63.50	17.18	—0.8	—7	—1.2	+5.2
Maine.....	4,197	14,719	10,655	331,931	70.09	22.55	—1.5	+6.2	—3.8	+4.1
Maryland.....	5,061	10,710	15,092	465,289	91.94	23.61	+1.2	+2.0	—1.2	+8.9
Massachusetts.....	12,628	41,665	30,733	1,453,073	115.07	34.88	—1.0	—8	—2.9	—3.0
Michigan.....	24,852	80,691	57,487	2,445,708	98.41	30.31	—0.8	—6	+1.3	+7.5
Minnesota.....	7,253	24,714	18,890	723,765	99.79	29.29	—0.8	(*)	—5.9	—4.1
Mississippi.....	9,928	37,766	29,234	262,857	26.48	6.96	—1.3	—1.1	—3.9	+29.0
Missouri.....	20,866	70,973	52,447	1,262,377	60.50	17.79	—1.5	+12.6	—10.2	+4.2
Montana.....	2,203	7,708	5,720	223,091	101.27	28.94	+2	+8.8	—8.5	+12.0
Nebraska.....	2,521	8,576	6,345	227,676	90.31	26.55	—0.9	—1.1	—15.1	—13.7
Nevada.....	35	123	88	1,247	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire.....	1,289	4,530	3,334	143,047	110.98	31.58	+0.5	+7.0	—13.9	—6.2
New Jersey.....	4,962	16,593	12,590	536,578	108.14	32.34	—0.5	+5.3	—2.8	+0.4
New Mexico.....	5,030	17,801	13,656	323,440	64.30	18.17	—1.4	+3.3	—7.6	+13.8
New York.....	48,748	167,215	120,112	5,700,280	116.93	34.09	—1.5	+1.6	—7.1	—2.8
North Carolina.....	16,407	59,848	45,693	849,325	51.77	14.19	—0.5	+6.0	+1	+12.1
North Dakota.....	1,497	5,237	3,963	157,607	105.28	30.09	—0.2	+1.2	—8.6	+10.2
Ohio.....	12,801	47,452	35,790	1,019,919	79.67	21.49	—0.5	+7.5	—7.9	+8.0
Oklahoma.....	18,100	60,891	46,328	1,822,971	100.72	29.94	—1.1	+44.4	—13.4	+21.5
Oregon.....	3,049	10,422	7,853	353,502	115.94	33.92	+1.5	+11.3	—8.2	+4.1
Pennsylvania.....	27,857	102,947	77,292	2,682,608	96.30	26.06	—1.9	+6.1	—30.6	—10.0
Puerto Rico.....	30,564	95,927	72,190	288,511	9.44	3.01	+4.3	+10.4	+145.6	+151.8
Rhode Island.....	3,201	10,728	7,766	301,274	94.12	28.08	—1.0	—1	—3.1	—1.3
South Carolina.....	6,292	23,706	18,373	281,308	44.71	11.87	+2	+9.4	—3.8	+12.2
South Dakota.....	2,578	8,444	6,365	200,180	77.65	23.71	—0.5	+6.3	—1	+12.3
Tennessee.....	19,693	71,355	53,649	973,872	49.45	13.65	—0.5	+8	—8.2	—4.3
Texas.....	14,779	57,577	43,022	985,495	66.68	17.12	—1.0	+23.9	—14.8	+17.6
Utah.....	2,730	9,536	7,050	303,390	111.13	31.82	—0.4	+2.7	—8.3	—3.1
Vermont.....	995	3,498	2,688	62,598	62.91	17.90	—0.9	+17.1	—1.8	+14.8
Virgin Islands.....	221	692	603	3,714	16.81	5.37	+3.3	+6.8	+10.5	+14.6
Virginia.....	7,233	27,298	20,860	423,359	58.53	15.51	—1.1	+4.6	—8.8	+4.1
Washington.....	8,207	27,645	20,205	848,320	103.37	30.09	—1.7	—6	—11.8	—1.4
West Virginia.....	16,884	62,675	48,638	1,259,173	74.58	20.09	+1.2	+20.2	(*)	+30.6
Wisconsin.....	8,001	27,168	19,977	944,943	118.10	34.78	—0.4	+3.8	—3.9	+2.4
Wyoming.....	497	1,827	1,376	54,574	109.81	29.57	+2.5	+13.1	—10.9	+7.3

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.⁴ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.⁷ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$94,861 from general assistance funds were made to 3,054 families.

Table 14.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from September 1952 in—	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	156,644	\$7,523,719	\$48.03	+1.8	+6.3
Alabama.....	8,762	237,426	27.10	+4	+17.3
Arkansas.....	392	12,348	31.50	+23.3	+46.4
Colorado.....	3,769	201,451	53.45	+7	+8
Delaware.....	135	6,867	50.87	-2.2	-1.0
Dist. of Col.....	1,354	80,600	59.53	+1.4	+9.5
Georgia.....	864	34,009	39.36	+65.5	+89.9
Hawaii.....	1,142	53,944	47.24	+1.9	+2.9
Idaho.....	817	46,179	56.52	-8	-6.1
Illinois.....	3,387	145,035	42.82	+3.4	+3.6
Kansas.....	2,811	156,108	55.53	+8	+7.6
Louisiana.....	14,879	612,898	41.19	-1	+1.4
Maryland.....	2,943	141,054	47.93	+2.8	+3.6
Massachusetts.....	6,711	427,801	63.75	+9.6	+11.7
Michigan.....	1,241	80,372	64.76	+3.2	+6.5
Mississippi.....	1,100	21,509	19.55	+3.8	+4.1
Missouri.....	12,002	620,808	51.73	+7	+11.4
Montana.....	1,167	73,964	63.38	+1.2	+9.9
New Hampshire.....	47	2,736	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	1,800	123,467	68.59	+4.3	+6.3
New Mexico.....	2,200	82,168	37.35	-9	-3
New York.....	30,534	1,650,393	63.88	+2	+2.6
North Carolina.....	5,861	158,377	22.14	+3.4	+14.4
North Dakota.....	695	41,441	59.63	+1.6	-2
Ohio.....	5,583	273,774	49.04	+1.5	+10.6
Oklahoma.....	3,326	216,054	64.96	+6.0	+16.8
Oregon.....	1,974	147,126	74.53	+1.3	+6.4
Pennsylvania.....	9,644	468,495	48.58	-2	+8.0
Puerto Rico.....	9,677	81,844	8.46	+4.5	+11.5
Rhode Island.....	353	20,357	57.67	+7.3	+4.3
South Carolina.....	5,253	165,250	31.46	+3.0	+2.8
South Dakota.....	276	12,404	44.94	+4.9	+9.8
Utah.....	1,541	94,197	61.13	0	+5.0
Vermont.....	221	9,513	43.05	+4.2	+4.5
Virgin Islands.....	24	271	(³)	(³)	(³)
Virginia.....	3,277	115,640	35.29	-1.9	+7
Washington.....	5,419	337,805	62.34	-1	+6.9
West Virginia.....	3,988	147,106	36.89	+3.2	+18.9
Wisconsin.....	1,017	65,800	64.70	+6	+2.3
Wyoming.....	458	27,128	59.23	0	+10.0

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

Table 15.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, October 1952¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	September 1952 in—		October 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total, 52 States².....	270,000	\$13,088,000	\$48.45	-1.4	+1.8	-12.8	-9.6
Ala.....	159	3,760	23.65	-3.6	-5.7	(³)	(³)
Alaska.....	99	4,816	48.65	-9.2	+14.2	(³)	(³)
Ariz.....	1,322	61,236	46.32	-8	(⁴)	+13.7	+35.6
Ark.....	2,166	29,112	13.44	-1.5	(⁴)	-12.9	-8.9
Calif.....	26,117	1,220,783	46.74	-1.5	-6	-9.5	-6.3
Colo.....	1,663	68,622	41.26	-2.2	-5.1	-2	+7.4
Conn.....	3,932	214,408	54.53	+4	+1.3	+4.2	+7.9
Del.....	686	28,713	41.86	-2.7	-1.6	-17.9	-2.8
D. C.....	679	40,953	60.31	-2.9	+4.7	-10.7	-2.7
Fla.....	7,520	781,100	103.87	-1.7	-3.1	-4.8	-1.3
Ga.....	3,040	52,784	17.36	-5.2	-5.3	-9.7	-5.6
Hawaii.....	1,639	88,674	54.10	+4	-4	-21.2	-22.8
Idaho.....	131	5,354	40.87	-2.2	+6.8	-30.7	-23.6
Ill.....	24,344	1,501,775	61.69	-1.6	+2.4	-9.9	-3.0
Ind.....	8,992	280,841	31.23	+5	+2.9	+11.9	+4.6
Iowa.....	3,352	106,926	31.90	+1.3	+2.4	+5.3	+12.5
Kans.....	1,759	84,502	48.04	-1.9	-1.5	-15.1	-4.7
Ky.....	2,615	71,118	27.20	+1.7	-2.1	-6.6	-2.6
La.....	6,975	271,187	38.88	+1	+2.0	+16.7	+19.8
Maine.....	2,736	120,298	43.96	-1.7	-3.1	-4.8	-1.3
Md.....	2,783	135,067	48.62	-4.1	-2.8	-12.1	-5.3
Mass.....	12,850	678,846	52.83	-1.1	+5.0	-31.3	-32.4
Mich.....	14,960	900,382	60.16	+1.4	+11.8	-22.4	-2
Minn.....	5,201	299,718	57.86	+1.5	+9.1	-7	+3.5
Miss.....	806	11,659	13.01	+3	+1.9	+8.2	+12.3
Mo.....	8,968	305,208	34.03	-3.1	-1.2	-8.5	+4.5
Mont.....	513	15,518	30.25	-3.2	-1.8	-37.7	-38.7
Nev.....	7290	7,800	26.90	-14.7	-1.3	-4.9	-9.3
N. H.....	903	37,664	41.71	-3.0	-7.5	-20.2	-17.5
N. J.....	5,806	403,154	69.44	+6	+9.4	-20.1	-3.6
N. Mex.....	209	5,030	24.07	-3.2	+5.2	-47.4	-40.5
N. Y.....	35,817	2,655,241	74.13	-3.3	-2.2	-26.1	-26.5
N. C.....	1,811	37,226	20.56	-8.8	-10.1	-11.4	-4.2
N. Dak.....	350	14,102	40.29	+10.1	+11.6	-14.6	-8.4
Ohio.....	19,618	823,120	41.96	-3.6	-2.0	-1.5	+6.8
Okl.....	5,400	84,231	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Oreg.....	3,715	241,330	64.96	-2.4	+6.1	-1	+7.5
Pa.....	17,978	960,349	53.42	-1.9	+5.8	-13.1	-2.8
P. R.....	2,648	17,993	6.79	+18.2	+18.4	-32.2	-37.8
R. I.....	3,804	238,342	62.66	+6	+7.6	-8.8	-6.1
S. C.....	2,032	45,019	21.94	-2.0	+27.0	-17.6	+4.9
S. Dak.....	608	17,496	28.63	+3.4	+12.8	-14.6	-10.9
Tenn.....	2,119	30,353	14.32	+3.1	+3.4	-4.1	+8.4
Tex.....	13,600	142,000	10.44	-4.6	-1.7	-3.2	+3.8
Utah.....	1,038	61,773	59.59	-4.6	-1.7	-3.2	+3.8
Vt.....	190	33,000	17.37	-4.6	-1.7	-3.2	+3.8
V. I.....	229	2,367	10.34	-9	+7	+4.1	+9.9
Va.....	1,905	54,656	28.69	-6.6	-4.7	-21.9	-11.2
Wash.....	6,327	349,724	55.27	+3.4	+4.8	-5.2	+9.8
W. Va.....	3,196	98,431	30.80	+7	+1.1	-25.6	+3.7
Wis.....	4,703	276,783	58.85	-1.4	+2.7	+1.8	+16.7
Wyo.....	112	5,531	49.38	-7.4	+4.5	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ For definition of terms see p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only. Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁶ About 11 percent of this total is estimated.

⁷ Partly estimated.

⁸ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁹ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

¹⁰ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹¹ Includes 5,912 cases and payments of \$171,341 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹² Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,349 cases were aided by county commissioners and 4,361 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board. Average per case and percentage change in number of cases not computed.

¹³ Estimated.

¹⁴ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.